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THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56033.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 4-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connections at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
16th Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT ...	8000	....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
4th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10500
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	800	....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	800	....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TO MARSEILLES,	591 or 495		891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	21st Aug
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec.
			1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 21st August	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2185	Friday 22nd Aug.	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 21st August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 21st August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday 21st Aug.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3412	,, 2nd. Oct.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th August, 1913.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	.....
P. di Piemonte..	6365	....	17th Sept 1913.
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	15th Oct ,,
A Steamer	6000	.....	12th Nov. ,,
....	6000	.....	10th Dec. ,,
....	6000	.....	7th Jan. 1914.
....	6000	.....	4th Feb. ,,
....	6000	.....	4th Mar. ,,
....	6000	.....	1st April ,,
....	6000	.....	29th ,, ,,
....	6000	.....	27th May ,,
....	6000	.....	24th June ,,

RATES TO ITALY
INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. ..	450	350	165
Return tickets. Available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

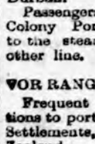
Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 530. Special Rates for Missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
French Mail Steamers.



TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien	6383	Eschenauer	24th Sept 1913
Dumbea..	5635	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct. 1913
Ville de la Ciotat..	6383	Lafont	19th Nov. 1913

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE,
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st Aug. 1913
President	3310	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th Sept. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay 25th July, 1913.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer points).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Massoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Jonora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yiodo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
161, Hornby Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up ..	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,, 627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyuang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Sub-Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS Rd., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

TRUTH ON CAPITAL.

When Payment in cash is made for the purchase of necessities to keep the human anatomy in good going order and the full enjoyment of life; for the purchase of lands, buildings, stocks, and shares out of accumulated funds; or for the purchase of luxuries, the disbursement of money is prompted solely by a desire to secure either an immediate value in use or ultimate value in exchange. There are two kinds of luxuries, however, which contribute to personal gratification—one is the luxury that is transitory, when money may sometimes be spent in the most prodigal and careless manner; while the other may have a permanent or investment value, as in the case of profitable luxuries in which may be classed articles of virtu, statues, pictures, rarebooks or coins and last, but not least, JEWELLERY. Being directly interested in the last mentioned article, we know that an idea prevails that the expenditure of surplus wealth in Jewellery is regarded as extravagance—an opinion that is not unfrequently advanced by those who are themselves unable to afford this luxury. Wealth can be, and has been, profitably applied in the purchase of Jewellery, and though such investments may not yield annual interest as would Government Paper and Bonds, nor realise dividends as would shares in commercial concerns, nevertheless the possessions of Jewellery, judiciously selected and bought, not only secures, value in actual use, but has an asset value as a medium of exchange, or otherwise, whenever the necessity may arise for its conversion.

Twenty-five years ago we were able to sell a one-carat Diamond of clean and pure water, set in a gold ring, for Rs. 150, and those who then availed themselves of that offer know to-day that the same quality and size of diamond cannot be obtained under Rs. 650.

Those who purchased Emeralds 25 years ago at Rs. 100 per carat can to-day estimate the value of such possession at Rs. 850 per carat, and if the gems approach the desired colour and are without flaw, their value would be Rs. 1,800 to 2,500; and the same applies to Rubies and Sapphires.

A single-row Necklace of Pearls, which might have cost Rs. 800 twenty-five years ago, is worth to-day Rs. 5,000 and possibly more.

It may be asked what is the cause of so large an augmentation in the value of these gems? The answer is that it must be due to the increased demand for the best Jewellery, created by the advancement and more equal distribution of wealth, which calls for the use of that which, in the past, was looked upon as a distinct feature of the rich few, while with the progress of education, refinement, and the increase of wealth, there has been sympathetically a corresponding progression in the value of necessities, conveniences, and allurements which we describe as the luxuries of living, and which will continue to grow as long as money forms a standard of value and expresses in a given sum the price of that which it is sought to attain or possess. While investment in Jewellery, a few decades ago, may have been otherwise regarded, it is no longer considered to be an extravagance. To-day is the day for the wearing of large Brilliants, Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls. Large gems are now the greatest feature in all Jewels worthy the name, and the variety of forms which their setting now takes disclose remarkable examples of skill. The present fashionable style is the "Illusion Setting," which means that the mounts are delicately made and hidden behind the gems, which is only possible when the gems are large and of good quality.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

THE LARGEST STOREHOUSE OF ARTISTIC AND RARE JEWELS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,,	,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,,	,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS' SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 20 Lakhs, bearing interests at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the city of Bombay Improvement Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 26th August, 1913 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1913.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1913 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1913.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 26th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,25,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. ORR,
Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 12th August, 1913.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1913, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1913, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette." Ld

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G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1283.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD., of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

SATURDAY, the 16th instant, being a Public Holiday, the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on that day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

FROM the 16th August, 1913, and until further notice the DOWN RACE SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Victoria Teminus, at 11-18 instead of at 11-30 and arrive at Poona, at 15 hours instead of at 15-12.

R. F. R. COOKE,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th, August, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th August, 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED, for Porbandar State, a PUBLIC PROSECUTOR. Parsee or Christian preferred. Must be LL.B., of at least 5 years standing. Terms Rs. 100 per mensem and leave to practice privately. Apply SENIOR ADMINISTRATOR.

SUPPLY OF BENGAL COAL AND COKE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COAL and COKE, to be delivered during the year 1914 as under :—

BEST STEAM COAL FOR USE ON LOCOMOTIVES.

CONTRACT (A)—40,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 3,300 Tons in Railway Wagons at Waltair.

CONTRACT (B)—75,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 6,300 Tons in Railway Wagons, in the Madras Harbour or in the Rayapuram Station Yard.

CONTRACT (C)—75,000 Tons, of which not less than 30,000 Tons, must be delivered between the 1st January 1914 and 31st March, 1914, and the balance in full cargoes at regular intervals between the 1st July 1914 and 31st December, 1914 in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COAL FOR SMITHS SHOP PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (D)—2,400 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 200 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (E)—1,500 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 750 Tons each, one between 1st January 1914 and 31st March, 1914, and one between 1st July 1914 and 30th September, 1914 in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COKE FOR FOUNDRY PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (F)—2,500 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 200 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (G)—600 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 300 Tons each, one between 1st January 1914 and 31st March, 1914, and one between 1st July, 1914 and 30th September, 1914 in Railway Wagons, in the Mormugao Harbour.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each contract as detailed above.

The Coal and Coke to be supplied will be open to inspection by the Indian Railway Board's Mining Engineer

Deposits as under must be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., or to the Company's Cashier, at Madras, and the receipts for the same sent with Tenders. These amounts will be retained as part security deposit, against fulfilment of contracts by those whose Tenders are accepted and returned to those whose Tenders are not accepted :

Contracts ...	B. and C....	Rs. 2,000.
do.	...A. and F....	Rs. 1,000
do.	D. E. and G....	Rs. 400.

A formal agreement with the Company must be executed within thirty days of acceptance of Tender otherwise the security deposit will be forfeited.

The quantities of Coal given as requirements for the year 1914, against Contracts A. B. and C. may be accepted as the Company's requirements for the years 1915 and 1916, and alternative Tenders can be submitted for these contracts, one for supplies during the year 1914 and one for supplies during the three years 1914, 1915 and 1916.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, from the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Perambur Works, Madras.

Tenders from Principals (not Agents) only will be considered and they must be enclosed in sealed covers subscribed "TENDER for COAL (or COKE)" addressed to the AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway, Rayapuram.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Saturday the 20th August, 1913.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender.

I. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME
AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30. P.M.
TWO GREAT FILMS.
"SATAN"
The Drama of Humanity.
WITH SCOTT TO THE SOUTH POLE.
Both these films are remarkable productions. One reveals the tragedy of the world and the other the great South Pole tragedy; both created a great sensation when they were produced. "Satan" is a striking story after Milton's "Paradise Lost" and the Scott films are the second of the series and much more interesting than the first, shown some weeks ago.
FRENCH BALLET DANCERS.
MDLLE. BENZONI,
assisted by
MDLLE. DORION,
appears in some charming new dances.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
BOMBAY.
SIX NIGHTS,
COMMENCING AUGUST 18TH.
THE DALLAS COMEDY CO.
MONDAY, AUGUST 18TH :
Played 360 Nights in London, 292 Nights in New York.
BABY MINE
Preceded by
THE TOUCH OF TRUTH
From the Haymarket Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH :
Sir J. M. Barrie's Greatest play from the Duke of York's, London.
WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS
Played over 500 nights in New York and played times innumerable in London and the provinces.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
20TH AND 21ST
The London and New York greatest success.
THE GLAD EYE
A Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy.
FRIDAY, 22nd :
The Hit of the London Season, 1911.
THE MOLLUSC
By Hubert Henry Davies.
Played over 500 times at Wyndham's Theatre, London.
SATURDAY, 23rd :
The One and Only
CHARLEY'S AUNT
(Still Running)
Preceded by
FEED THE BRUTE.
Henry Dallas plays the part originally played by Lawrence Irving in London and principal Provincial Theatres.
Seats may now be booked at ROSE and Co.
Prices of Admission Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1.
Commence at 9-30.
Soldiers in Uniform Half price to Rs. 2 and 1 only.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
for
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

RHEUMATISM CURED
Free Offer of Guaranteed Cure.
To further advertise our Famous Galvanic Rings, which absolutely cure Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Hysteria, Lumbago, Loss of Will Power, &all kindred complaints, we have decided to give a quantity away. They have cured thousands Why not you? We also warn the public against worthless (often dangerous) imitations of our wonderful Rings. Write at once to
GALVANIC RING CO.
(Dept. 37), KEW, LONDON, ENG.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!
A PRETTY POEM PRODUCED IN PICTURES.
"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN"
BY
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.
"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
But the young, young children they are weeping
In the country of the free"
A touching and pathetic story dealing with the problem of child-labour. A vivid picture that should appeal to all hearts.
FULL PROGRAMME OF OTHER PICTURES.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
AT
7, 8-30 and 10.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER AND INFLUENZA.
THE OLD REMEDY THAT IS STILL THE MOST CERTAIN CURE, IS
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
On Sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY DADAR BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
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THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Agents :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co.; KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3¾ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 413, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office]

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges(either sex)superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—(1) A FLAT, on Second Floor, in Harbour View, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly Rent Rs. 70.
(2). FOURTH FLOOR, in House, No. 20, Church Gate Street. Monthly Rent Rs. 50.
(3) BUNGLI, on top floor, in House, No. 42-44, Custom House Road. Monthly Rent Rs. 25.
Apply to—
JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Jail Road, Umerkhari,
Agakhan's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS
OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.
BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
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SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Rs. 1½ per inch.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Sussex Road, Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Mancherji Pestonji Choksey and on account and at the risk of the late Benjamin Ezekiel Turkey (who became an insolvent before his death) by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mostgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 25th May 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land admeasuring 930 sequare yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2-3637 with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 7446 (4) and street No. 36 (I.C.) all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sussex Road on the Connaught Road, Estate of the Board in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Plot No 18 of the said estate, on or towards the West by Plot No 16 of the said estate, on or towards the North by the Sussex Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a servant passage, together with the tenements or dwelling houses and appurtenances standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 7416 (4) and Street No. 35 (I.C.), all which premises recently completed are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE

ON MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cupboards, teapoys and tables, writing, dressing and washhand tables, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

At 3 P. M. (S. T.).

By order of the acting Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Bundeally Ebrahim Passuya, such as ivory ball hollows uppers, soft B. and C. hollow uppers, hard hollow uppers, miscellaneous hollows, hollow ivory shells, rhynoceros-skins, mother-of-pearl shells, etc.

By order of the Post Master General—Unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter office, such as silver and metal watches, books, razors and pillows, used stamps, medicine, wearing apparel, etc.

At 3-30 P. M.

The effects of the late Mr. T. C. Pennington—

1 cottage piano by Hamilton specially imported for T. C. Pennington.

At 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Walter Dunn, an insolvent—

1 Clement Bayard motor car, 4 seat-d.
2 cylinders, recently over hauled, No. 491.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the executors and heirs of the last will of the late Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Daruwala, the owner of the English Hotel, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th August, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable ornaments of the above-named deceased :—

Ornaments such as gold bangles, bracelets, dockets, sleeve and collar buttons, ear-rings, gold pencils, charms, pendants, buckles set with tiger nails, gold framed spectacle, gold dollars, mohors, sovereigns, and other foreign gold coins, brooches, repeater and other assorted gold watches, gold rings set with pearls, rubies and emeralds, etc., ear-studs and some silverware such as silver belts, watches, coins, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be paid for and taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOOD WILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & CO.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Mahadhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1913, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises in Princess Street, Lohar-Chawl, of Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre. The Stock-in-trade and good will of the above insolvents in one lot.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1913.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Purnea, 2126 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with 579 Pilgrims on board.

The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2762 tons, Captain J Boxhall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Kawwachi Maru, 3821 tons, Captain A Chris Leansen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Yokahama via Coast Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

It is notified that the Marmagoa harbour light-house has lighted since July 30.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 13th August 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Ccmdr G P G Ballard...R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence .. Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam...RIM
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Pallinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—AUG. 14

Amatonga...2093 Wooster...Liverpool...K N & Co
Banca.....379 Garwood.....P and O Co
Blake.....2306 Bill .....A Yule and Co
Bassano.....2762 Boxhall.....J Finlay & Co
Crostafels.....3382 Sacken ..W & A G & Co
Crinn.....4160 Tecque.....P & O Co
City of York..5022 Bumner.....K N and Co
Galwvale ... 2441 Secery.....A Yule and Co
Gallia ... 555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseineo... 9 4 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Iran.....4066 Peabody .....K N and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Shosrou.....2410 Hannah.....Jeddah.....T M and Co
Kawachi Maru.....3821 Chrishansen .....N Y Kais a
Kasara .....505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Ocean ...2460 Christiansen ...The Bombry Co
President ...2086 Schutt... A Strandes and Co
Pondua .....2123 Handcock .....M M and Co
Redbridge .....2444 Vassey .....W and A G and Co
Saaed ..... 157 Bonsfield.....Port Said.....Arab Strs Ld
Strathcarron...2605 Hutchinson...T M and Co
Strathyle .. 2-37 Brown...Antwerp...I F & Co
Schilotarm .....3036 Cleppenburg .....W and A G and Co
Upada... . 3882 Logan.....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 14.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ambra...	...3449	Antic.	.....		A L S N Co
B Benia	2788	Cole	.....	Mostyn ...17-8	J F and Co
C and E Culna...	3963	Farquharson	..	Antwerp 18-8	.. M M and Co
F Surada.....	3400	Alton	.....		M M & Co
G Kanzler.....	1863	Scopp...		A Strandes & Co	
K Astoria	2748	Hogan	..	W and A G and Co	
N Delmold..	2816	Winter...		Barrow-in-Furners 16-8	..J Finlay and Co
P Clan Macphee...	3224	Ody		Chittagong .. 21-8	.. J Finlay & Co
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher ...		Arab Strs Ltd	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara.....	2364	Park.....	Port Said...	25-8	J Finlay and Co
2 Elysia...	3398	Coverley ...	Liverpool ...	20-8	W & A G & Co
3 Strathlyon.....	2846	Carr...	Dunkirk...	28-8	K N and Co
4 Rangoon Maru ..	3316	Kamashita ..	N Y K		
5 Rinaldo	2792	Chilton ...	Hull ...	15-8	
6 City of Sparta ...	34	S McNeil	22-8	KN & Co	
7 Scharzfels ...	5331	Stryker...	Hamburg...	12-8	W & A G and Co
8 Tannenfels...	3411	Gordes ..	Hamburg ...	10-8	W and A G and Co
9 Quilon..	4941	Cole...	Java...	18-8	M M & Co
10 & 11 Wartenfels ...	2234	Reiners...	Karachi	23 8	.. W & A G & Co
12&13 Caledonia...	3429	Dowell...	London...	23-8	P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Butler.....			M M & Co
15 Orissa...	2193	Runne.....	Port Said...	23-8	K N and Co

H W P D

Ponani.....552	Vallaji		Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553	Mohomed		Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.....524	Samsoodin ...		Bo S N Co
Netravati.....699	Fakeera		Bo S N Co

Offside F

Mansuri.....2042	Gore ...	Jeddah...	T M & Co

M W D D

Koweit.....2336	Brewis.....	Arab Strs Ld	

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
13	Kawachi Maru	Christ'sen	Y'hama July 2
14	Bassano	Boxhall ...	M'brough Jl. 8

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
14	Parnea	Williams ..	Jeddah
	O lobaris ..	R dlo k ..	Batavia
	Begum.....	Dooley	Calcutta
	Dumra	Burbridge	Basreh, etc
	Baroda	Horocroft	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bassano for Hull etc.
" Kawachi Maru for Kobe etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia", arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Lahore", homeward bound, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—3,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, P Mathuradas and Co.

Elysia s—59 bales goat hair, 126 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 8 bales wool, Bombay Company; 28 bales wool, S Gamberchand ; 15 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co ; 126 cwts cottonseed cakes, K Devchand and Co ; 116 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 118 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Sparta s—27 cwts appricote seed, S Givandas and Co.

Elysia s—100 cwts cashewnuts, R Givandas and Co ; 75 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 39 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—164 cwts Turmeric, T Rowjee; 93 cwts ginger (dry), M A Kayum.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; Amatonga s—20,000 cwts castorseed, 6,640 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Schildturm s—2,000 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co ; 65 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Schildturm s—300 bales wrappers, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Astoria s—2,002 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Strathlyon s—796 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Iran s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Orissa s—995 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co ; 2,000 cwts barley K Devchand and Co: 499 cwts groundnuts, 3,500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

Culna s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUG. 14.

Steamer City of York from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co—75 casks 48 bags tiles, 1,233 casks China clay, 20 kegs acitic acid, 143 drums caustic soda, 1,012 kegs bicarb soda, 400 kegs soda crystals, 222 bags, 8 casks soda ash, 10 cases, 27 drums bleaching powder, 3141 baskets, 1924 bags potatoes, 460 crates glass bottles, 12 bundles buckets, 4 cases locks, 1 case, 3 casks lampware, 12 cases, 100 hogsheads pale, 3 hogsheads, 6 casks, 987 cases whisky, 5 cases gin, 75 cases gingerwine, 35 cases spirits, 2 cases yellow metal sheets, 21 cases iron nails, 402 bundles iron hoops, 96 drums oil, 27 barrels lubricating oil, 7 cases oil cloth, 26 cases colours, 1400 kegs 80 drums paints, 20 casks coal tar, 175 cases, 142 bales paper, 17 cases biscuits, 6 boxes biscuits, 1,000 boxes, 70 casks 307 cases soap, 8 cases, 110 boxes toilet soap, 336, 142 bales catton yarn. 22 bales, 908 bales cotton goods 2134 cases cotton goods, 202 cases bleached goods, 3 cases printed goods, 14 cases, 19 bales dyed goods, 382 bales grey goods, 10 cases cotton and silk, 130 cases 111 bales cotton and woolen, 154 bales, 192 cases woolen goods, 4 cases, 4 bales jute yarn., 8 bales jute cloth, 20 cases cigarettes, 6 cases umbrellas.

Steamer Kawachi Maru from Kobe, Agents —N Y Kaisha—6203 bundles rattans 7 bags coffee, 266 cases clocks, 725 cases cassia, 125cases refined camphor 1 case quinine, 77 bags gambier, 116 b kets gambier, 46 cases glass beads, 54 cases glass bottles, 51 cases glass bangles, 603 cases glassware, 54 cases lampware, 19 cases burners, 82 packages mats and mattings, 35 bales mats and mattings 77 rolls mats and mattings, 10 packages garlic, 36 bags old copper and brass, 11 cases paper, 55 bags dammer batu 3160 bags rice, 43 cases gum benjamin, 76 bundles gum benjamin, 141 packages gum benjamib, 25 cases tins, 385 bales strawboards, 533 bags sago flour, 13 bundles cummin seed, 6 bundles aniseed, 23 bundles xualaceseed, 7 cases soap. 33 cases toilet soap. 659 bags betelnuts, 20 bags cardamnm, 25 bags areca nuts, 150 bags nutmegs, 12 boxes mece, 5 cases mace, 734 bags dry ginger, 50 bundles galangole, 400 bags sugar, 200 chests tey, 25 packages tea, 514 cases tea 1 drum citt oil. 60 cases cotton yarn. 16 bales cotton yarn.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	15	m 11	6	27	6
		10	54 a	25	3
Sat	16	m 11	37	27	9
		11	31 a	25	9
Sun.....	17		0	4 a	27	10
Mon.....	18	m	0	4	26	1
			0	29 a	27	10
Tues.....	19	m	0	36	26	4
			0	23 a	27	8
Wed.....2	0	m	1	5	26	5
			1	16 a	57	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	15	m	4	4	17	2
			5	14 a	19	2
Sat	16	m	4	45	17	0
			5	44 a	18	7
Sun	17	m	5	20	16	11
			6	10 a	18	1
Mon.....	18	m	5	51	16	11
			6	36 a	17	8
Tues.....	19	m	6	20	17	1
			7	1 a	17	5
Wed.....	20	m	6	48	17	5
			7	26 a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15 (Friday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 7h. 7m.
16 (Saturday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 7h. 7m.
17 (Sunday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 7h. 6m.
18 (Monday)	do 6h. 21m.	do 7h. 5m.
19 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 21m.	do 7h. 4m.
20 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 21m.	do 7h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon. Aug. 17th 1h. 57-0m. a.m. Last quarter, 25th, 5h. 57-3m. a.m.; New Moon, Sept. 1st 2h. 5-1m. a. m.; First Quarter, 7th 6h. 35-7m. p.m.

ROUND ABOUT.

The fact that one can now-a-days get return tickets from Bombay to Poona, enabling one to see the races at the latter and yet get back here the same day, is interesting as illustrating the railway's affectionate regard for our sporting proclivities, but hardly useful except to those persons possessed of an unnaturally superabundant energy. Such a tiring excursion would be a heavy penalty to pay even for the privilege of witnessing a race of Derby importance, but when exacted as the price of a mud-larking exhibition of mediocre horses and sometimes suspicious riding, it becomes almost unthinkable. It is not desired to suggest that racing at Poona is worse conducted or more unfair than in other parts of India. It is possible that it is slightly better. It is an indubitable fact, however, that this 'sport of kings', this amusement, so typical of Eglishmen, in Hindustan is and always has been notorious for its disreputable tone. Oriental subtlety born in the indigenous inhabitant, and quickly instilled into the imported article, seems to stifle as with a miasma, any sense of honesty hidden in the hearts of many Indian racing folk.

Sharpness at least, to use no stronger term, is universally prevalent. One might almost venture to say that in this country not a single race is now without its suspicious incident. Unfit and half-trained horses, incapable or too capable jockies, bumping, squeezing, boring, intentionally previous coming, deliberate running out, two or more entries by the same owner, pre-arranged mobbing, bad starting, shutting up with the whip and pulling, these are the shady side-lights exhibited in every race. What wonder there can be expressed, if, with the general public, race meetings are not as popular as they might be. It requires the ignorant enthusiasm of youth or the spirit of the gamblers who in England race from an easy-chair, receiving their results from a ha'penny rag and making their investments with a Brixton starting-price merchant, to risk rupees with any equanimity on contests fraught with such backstair uncertainties. To the ordinary horse-lover or intelligent but not secretly informed hunter, such hazardous enterprises have little to recommend them.

To tell the truth we have very many more profitable ways of spending our spare time. The monsoon, for instance, is in Bombay the great season for billiard tournaments. In lowest pothouses and in exclusive club enthusiasts of the bright green board are keeping the triplets rolling with unabated energy. Cueists of every calibre hold hourly conclave on discrepancies of handicap and form, crabbing the favourite, puffing the novice, and criticising the players with a heat and partisanship in the inverse ratio of their knowledge of the game. 'Gray would not have done that,' 'Stevenson would have played this,' and finally, as if it absolutely settled the question, 'I would have tried it thus,' are the theories that fly like rotten eggs at the heads of unoffending competitors; but unlike rotten eggs, if these same competitors be experts, they return and explode on the exceedingly discomforted head of the interfering thrower. I, personally, though extremely fond of billiards, have got an eye like a tuberculous oyster and a double-pointed elbow. In order to save my pride, when playing my usual atrocious game, I pretend to my opponent that I'm an expert but out of practice, for then instead of blushing with shame at his contemptuous jeers I receive his commiserations with the air of a righteous martyr.

In case any of my readers labour under similar disabilities the following hints may prove useful as to how to sustain the character of an expert :—(1) Make a lot of fuss about the rottenness of the cues supplied. If they are all long say that you can only play with a short one. If they are mostly short say that every expert uses a long one. If they have thick points declare that for delicacy of touch a fine point is a necessity. These set of criticisms will enormously impress your opponent. (2) Take off your coat and roll up your sleeves. (Never mind about that shabby waistcoat or those tatooed libels of Maria on your forearm.) (3) Plaster your cue from point to ebony inlay with a thick coating of white chalk. (Put the chalk in your pocket after the operation. It will come in handy for clearing tennis shoes). (4) Vigorously bang the bag of whiting about on your hands. (As near your opponent's face as possible. Some may get in his eyes). (5). Insist upon blue chalk for your cue tip. It's no better than white but it's more expensive. You may as well have your money's worth as you're sure to have to pay for the table.) (6) Complain that the chalk is damp. (7). Quarrel with your opponent as to choice of balls (This should not be done in a tournament.) (8). Ostentatiously finger the cloth to find out which way the nap is laid (It makes a useful doyly after soiling your hands with a drink). (9). Don't be so foolish as to give yourself away by attempting that difficult stroke —a miss in baulk. It's better to fail at doubling the red than to see your would-be 'miss' trickle feebly over a middle pocket. (10). Abuse the marker. (This should be arranged privately with him beforehand or he may cut your score). (11). Be careful to impress upon your opponent that you understand the niceties of the game by a free indulgence in such remarks as, pretty strength, beautifully gathered, nice stab-shot. (12) Accidentally smash a lamp or two with your cue. (You can then complain about the vileness of the light.). (13) Grumble continuously about your hideous luck. (14) Refrain from noisily sucking air through your teeth every time your opponent just scrapes the object-ball. He may have intended it, and, at any rate, if it was a mistake, he preferred to imagine that it had not been noticed. (15). Only beginners remember that they must hurry away to another engagement on the opponent's reaching ninety-nine. If you decide to save your skin by stopping the game, have the decency to do so somewhere in the eighties.

After, dear reader, you have carefully followed the above direction, your opponent will feel proud to have played you and for weeks will brag to his friends that he has easily beaten the amateur champion of Timbuctoo travelling *incognito*.

P. S.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla) ; Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
0-44...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7- 0
10-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21- 1
12-52... „	Bina ..... „	18-25
15-13... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-50
17- 8... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-51
19-41... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-17
20-42... „	Muttra ..... „	10-18
23- 0... „	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17... „	Amballa Cantonment ..... Dep.	3-55
5-39... „	Ludhiana ..... „	1-16
6- 2... „	Phillaur ..... „	0-47
6-45... „	Jullundur ..... „	0- 9
8-29... „	Amritsar ..... „	22-29
11-43... „	Lahore ..... „	21-22
14-33... „	Lala Musa ..... „	15-43
18-51... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.		12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.		Arr.	7-28
2-52.....Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45.....Dep.		Arr.	2-51
5-38.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-12
12-42.....Arr.	Simla .....Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN DOWN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW. UP

H. M.		H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
16-15..... „	Jhansi .....Dep.	15-50
18-13..... „	Orai ..... „	13-14
20-30..... „	Cawnpore ... „	11- 8
21-45.....Arr.	Lucknow ..... „	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll, GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles for the season 1912-13 states:—

Though unable to report an increase in the total strength of the corps, the Commandant the Hon. Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, V. D., A. D. C., has great pleasure in noting a further increase in the number of adults, and he hopes that next year he may be able to report that the number of 500 has been reached. The total strength of the corps is 830 as compared with 866 last year, the decrease being entirely among the cadets and is due to the raising of the physical standard for enrolment among the latter. The Commandant wishes to thank all those who have assisted in recruiting and relies upon the continued support of all ranks in this direction during the ensuing year, as the military authorities consider it to be of the utmost importance that the corps should at all times be able to muster a full battalion of adults to enable it to fulfil the roll allotted to it in the defence of Bombay.

The importance to the efficiency and welfare of the corps that it should possess as it ought to do, a drill hall which could not only be used throughout the year for lectures and instructional parades but would be of service as a rendezvous is too obvious to require dwelling upon. An application has been made to Government for a grant to supply this long-felt want and it is hoped that such grant may be forthcoming at an early date.

The musketry training is on the whole satisfactory. There is a considerable falling off in the numbers of marksmen due largely to a more strict compliance with the Musketry regulations and it is hoped that each member of the corps will make every effort to improve his shooting during the current year. The Commandant is glad to note marked improvement in the musketry of the cadets. The cadets had 10 per cent. of marksmen as compared with 8 per cent. last year and 24 per cent. 1st Class Shots as compared with 16 per cent. the previous year.

The Commandant congratulates the team which fired for the Binning Shield, in which competition the corps secured 2nd place with the fine score of 766 giving an average of 2 points short of 96. He also congratulates Lce.-Corpl. G. Collyer and Volr. R. Collyer on obtaining places in the Viceroy's hundred.

For the first time, the corps was represented by a regimental team at the Southern India Rifle Meeting at Bangalore and, although this team was not successful in securing any of the trophies competed for, the team were well up in several of the competitions and it is to be hoped that profiting by the experience gained last year the corps will be more successful at Bangalore in 1913.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. Purushottam Gopal Shirvalkar authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

The election of Mr. S. D. Kshirsagar Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Shahada in the West Khandesh District is approved.

The election of Mr. Kamlakar Hari Sathaye, Acting Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Bhimthadi in the Poona District, is approved.

The election of Mr. Balkrishna Vishnu Chakredev Mamlatdar and ex officio nominated member, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Chiplun in the Ratnagiri District vice Mr. R. A. Nadkarni, resigned on transfer, is approved.

The appointment by election of Mr. V. V Gayatonde, Mamlatdar and ex officio member, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Sampgaon in the Belgaum District, vice Mr. V.S. Kololgi, resigned, is approved.

Mr. R. G. Kale has been elected Vice-President of the Amalner Municipality for the triennial term commencing from the 1st of April.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

SCOTT.—At Kasauli Nursing Home, on 6th August, 1913, the wife of Captain A. E. Scott, 37th Lancers, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on "Browning," Wilson College Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : It is a long anxious time to the man whose aims and plans are high.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gusarat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March.....The Light Horse.....F von Blon
Overture...The Bohemian Girl...Balfe
Valse .....The Girl on the Film..Sirmay
Grand Selection...Faust .....Gounod
Dance .....Kisses .....Marylis
Grand Potpourri (on).Melodious Memories.Finck
Two Step...The Policeman's Holiday .....Ewing

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

A Hindu named Sayana Asana died at the Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday morning as the result of a tree falling on him. It appears that Sayana and two others were felling a cocoanut tree at Khote's Wadi in Girgaum, when the tree came down unexpectedly and struck Sayana on the head. He was immediately removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital but succumbed to his injuries.

A FIRE ALARM.

An alarm of fire was raised about half past ten yesterday morning at a building in Murzaban Road, situated opposite the Empire Theatre. An electric wire in a corner of the building on the ground floor had fused. Information was immediately given to the fire brigade, and the Fort Fire Brigade attended in a few minutes. The wire was at once cut away and the danger removed.

LIQUOR SHOP-KEEPER ROBBED.

A liquor shop-keeper, named Sorabji Cowasji Umrigar, reports the theft of gold ornaments and cash of the value of Rs.1,685 from his shop in Bazar Gate-street. The theft is said to have taken place on Wednesday night. There are three locks to the door and all appeared as if they had in no way been tampered with. There was nothing to show that an entrance had been effected.

A MISSING CART.

Surajram Manekram, a clerk in the employ of Mulji Kalidas, has reported the dissappearance of a cart and its driver with bales of piece-goods valued at Rs. 1,400. It appears that on the 11th instant he sent two carts which were loaded with piece-goods bales at Clerk Road and were directed to be delivered at Champa Gully. One of the carts delivered the goods but the other did not arrive.

DROWNED IN A TANK.

The body of a Hindu mendicant, aged about 35, was recovered from the Bhuleswar Tank on Wednesday night. About nine o'clock the man was seen approaching the tank by one Aditram. He did not re-appear and so Aditram went to the side of the tank to look for him. The man was not visible but his cap was floating on the water. The police were informed and they recovered the dead body from the water.

RUNAWAY MOTOR-CAR.

A collision occurred between a victoria which contained some lady members of Sir N. Chandavarkar's family and a motor-car, which was descendinga steep gradient on the Walkeshwar Road on Wednesday evening. The car was out of order and its brakes were useless. It was being pushed along the road by two coolies, and when it came to the incline it began to move rapidly. The driver had no control as the brakes were out of order. The victoria came in the opposite direction and the car ran against it and smashed one of the hind wheels and springs of the gharry.

BEAUTY OF Skin and Hair

Enhanced by CUTICURA Soap and Ointment

No other emollients do so much for the complexion, hair and hands, nor do it so quickly and economically. Their use tends to prevent pore-clogging, pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and scalp, sent post-free by Miller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

Icilma Hair Powder

For dull, dusty or greasy Hair

When wetting is inconvenient or undesirable, use Icilma Hair Powder, the popular English dry shampoo. No trouble and no risk—the powder brushes out quite easily, leaving the hair bright and beautiful. Cannot harm the most delicate hair or sensitive scalp.

Of good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been awarded a Gold Medal at the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merit at the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 13 BOMBAY, Aug. 14

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74	1-4	
3 do. Rentes	88 1-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89 1-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	84 3-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	27 7-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·45		1-8
do. do. New York	4·86 3-8		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	3 13-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) Rs. 3 7-32. Unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by India selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2,50,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 23,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,20,000 do to Bombay.
" 3,80,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 28,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 79 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 79 per cent. above the rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. 4,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" ..... do to Bombay.
" 6,20,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 11,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 79 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min Rate) received 79 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Madras ... 16·03

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 21,10,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ...Steady. Quiet
Futures ...Quiet.
Manchester ...Dull. Inactive.
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 7,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·42+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9·30—35

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 07 —05	5·97 —04	5 93 —06
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·88 —06	5·88 —06	5 89 —06
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
5·90 —06	5·92 —06	5·93 —06	6·94 —06

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11·58 Oct. 11·03.
New York official noon mail Aug. 11·58 Oct. 11·04.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·45, Oct. 11·06.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	4,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	...
" Exports to Continent ...	...
" Spot Cotton	12·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·55—06
Futures—Month of Oct. 10·99—04

Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton 11 7-8 unched.
Futures month of Aug. ... 11 45—01
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·04—05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37—1-4
Do. Months ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs
85 p. c ex-ship ...54 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...48 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Port.—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...50 1-2 unchgd
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ...48 9+33.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. London—Done—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...47 1-2+1-2
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...87-2-0 unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 8 unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.—Value—Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £9 5-8+5-8d.
Copper Braziers ... £83 1-4+1-4
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 38
" " Mutton Tallow... 33-6
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Dom bags) .. 12 9 unchgd.
D. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Unchanged.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ...11 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p. ...9 4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 4 1-4+1 4 1—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Steady.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F
India ... 13 6 3-4 unchgd.
Months Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Bombay 10 10 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Firm—Unchanged but still no business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [Aug. 14th, 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURES.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
14 Boxes Bullion	9,75,360	London	National Bank
5 Boxes Bullion	1,1 ,400	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 12th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	25	28,913
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	45	53,537

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug.	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug.	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 39 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet and unchanged, and there has been little business doing either way.

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	139
Hongkong 60 days' sigh	146 1-2
Shanghai "	193 3-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the settlement, and after declining to 96 3 16 and 96 1 16 close a the opening rates as under.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	96	4 0
Settlement	... "	96	2 0 Sellers

BULLION.—

Saturday the London market for bar silver was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 27 1-4 and 27 7-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 57 1-8. The local market opened at 59 5-8 ex duty for the first settlement and has declined during the day to 69 3-8 closing as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	1 0
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	69	6 0
1st Settlement	... "	69	6 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	5 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	78	12 0
1st Settlement	... "	78	12 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	11 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

A. STERN AND CO.:—(Received last evening) "Hot winds doing harm in Texas and Oklahoma. Scattered rains reported in some sections only. Of no importance."

WEIL AND CO.:—Liverpool :—" Tone of market barely steady; will not stand much selling." Later :—"Selling ceased on account of rains in Texas being confined only to scattered localities. Crop accounts are generally favourable." New York :—"Market ceased slightly on reports raining in South Texas, raining in Oklahoma. In Carolinas and Georgia weather clear and fine." Weld and Neville, Houston (Texas) telegraph as follows :—" Good showers in South West Texas ; hard rains in parts of Oklahoma."

GRUNING AND CO.:—"Drought continues. Market largely under control of bears. Market will be governed for the present by crop accounts."

PRIVATE :—(From New York) "Rain reported in Texas and Oklahoma which is beneficial to the crop. We are bearish."

There was a slight decline in the American markets yesterday on scattered showers reported in the drought districts. The tone of the local market on opening was easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 276. There has been a continuance of the enquiry for good Broach and fully good Bengal during the day, speculators being buyers, and rates has advanced to Rs. 278 1-2 and 229 respectively. Other quotations are more or less nominal. For ready cotton there is a fair enquiry and prices are higher all round.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	278	1-2 Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	279	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	276	"
" " Yeotmal	...	272	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	269	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		264	"
" " Amraoti	...	266	"
" " Khandeish	...	247	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	237	"
Fine " Bengal	...	241	"
F. G. Bengal	...	229	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :
The market is Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7	0 B.T.
September	" 9 2	0 R.T.
May 1914	" 9 15	0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 9	6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 15	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 12	0 B.T.
Yellow Gazeat	" 8 14	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	56 8	0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutni	Rs. 47 8	0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. .....

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
New Crop Bold Rs. 46 8 0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Aug.-September	... Rs. 8	3 0 R.T.
Ready	... Rs. 7	14 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is Steady. We quote:

White Pessi 80 p.c. ready	Rs. 5	3 0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5	8 6 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5	10 9 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,670
Bank of India	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	570
Fazulbhai	...	640
Kohinoor	...	820
Manockji Petit	...	3165
New Great Eastern	...	251 1-4
Swan	...	310

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	...	191
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	174 x d
Bombay S N Ordy	...	240
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1520
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	22

RAILWAY

Tapti Valley	...	605 c d

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	554 bales.
Wheat	...	32,288 cwts.
Linseed	...	17,415 "
Rapeseed	...	4,402 "
Gingellyseed	...	67 "
Poppyseed	...	101 "
Groundnuts	...	2,188 "
Castorseed	...	2,306 "
Rice	...	2,814 "
Myrabollams	...	Nil "
Cottonseed	...	12,473 "
Mowrasseed	...	4,742 "
Gram	...	1,005 "
Joowar	...	1,119 "
Maize	...	Nil "
Barley	...	723 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, August 13.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	4,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	... do
Exports to Continent ...	... do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00
Future Cotton at New York August ...	11·55—6
Future Cotton at New York October ...	10·99—4
Spot closing tone ...	... Steady.
Futures closing tone ...	do

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and declined on bearish private crop reports, and reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS, August. 13

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11 7-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—August ...	11·45—1
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·04—2
Future closing tone.—	... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	7,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	500 "
Total Sales of durats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	3,000 "
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown		9·20—5
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·41

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Aug.-Sept.	...	6 07 —5
Sept.-Oct.	...	5·97 —6
Oct.-Nov.	...	5·93 —6
Nov.-Dec.	...	5·88 —5
Dec.-Jan.	...	5·89 —5
Jan.-Feb.	...	5·90 —5
Feb.-Mar.	...	5·94 —4
Mar.-Apl.	...	5·93 —5
April-May	...	5·94 —5

MANCHESTER, August 13.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Rather slow, buyers adopting waiting attitude. Fair enquiry for shirting Dhooties. There is Demand from Bombay for Suirting Dhooties.

LONDON, August 13.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)	...Aug.-Sept.—Ldn 48 9 Sellers.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 50 6 "
Do. La Plata	...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 47 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Firm.
Do. Tendency of the Market—	Sellers holding for higher prices.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes	Aug.— 226 15 0
do	... Oct.-Nov.— 226 0 0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Firm.
Do. total afloat for U. K.	...2,70,000 qrs.
Do. River Plate exports	... .
Poppyseed Canal	...Aug.-Sept, —Hamburg... 67 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk 48 10 1-2 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 53 9 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 54 3 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red—	... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.	—Quiet.
Cotton Seed, Bombay parcels,	Aug.-Sept.—Hull... 87-2-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close	—Steady.

LONDON, August 13.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers, Aug.-Sept.—London... 37 3 "

Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Aug.-Sept.—London... Nominal.
Do. Club No. 2 Aug.-Sept.—London ... 37 3 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Aug.-Sept.—London .. Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... July— 36 9
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs No sellers.
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet.
Do. Red Graded American per central Live-pool October— 7 1 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London—26 6—Quiet.

LONDON, August 13.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg August ... 9 4 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F.O.B. H'burg. Oct.-Dec. 9 6 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Aug.... .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) ..... Oct.-Dec.— 12 9
German Closing Tone Market— Quiet.
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec...11 9 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Aug.-Sept.—11 4 1-2 Value
C and F Bombay Aug.-Sept.—11 1 1-2 Value
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Nov.-Dec. 13 9 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, August 13

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...£69 12 6
" Best English Selected £72 5 0
" Braziers ...£83 15 0
" Tone of Market ... Firm.
Hard Spelter £18 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool £194 0 0
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-16 to 7 1-8d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool 10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta 5 10 0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta 6 0 0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta 6 12 6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp 6 7 6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp 5 15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ... ... 4 15 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool 0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 2 15 3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. 2 17 9
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... 3 16 9
Lead Pig English 21 5 0
Tone of Steel Market ... .
Silver, Spot 27 1-4
" 2 months hence ... 27 7-16
" Tone of Market— ... Quiet.
" Special Feature ...Tendency for lower prices.

LONDON, August 13.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 1-4
Silver 2 Months	... 27 7-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	...Absence of buying orders. Tendency for lower prices.
Rentes 3 p. c.	...£ 88
Consols 2 1-2 p.c.	...£ 74
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.	£89 1-4
Sterling loan	...
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 64 3-16
Bar Gold per oz.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	... ... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	... ... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	... ... 4 1-2 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	... 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	... ... 20·46
New York (Demand Bills) dls	... ... 4 86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	2 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 3 3-4
Discount bank Bills 6 months Sight	... 4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LONDON, August 13.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ... 99 6 Sellers.
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely. 101 6 Done.
Do. TN Spot Dec. dely. 104 Done.
A. C. Garnet Tone of closing market for TN Spot ... Firm.
Do. do TN Futures do.

General Tone of Market—Firm and rather business doing.

LONDON, August 13.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 4,00,000,

Rs. 2,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,20,000 " to Bombay.
" 3,80,000 " to Madras.
" 23,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. (Min Rate) received 79 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 4,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
..... " to Bombay.
6,20,000 " to Madras.
11,10,000

Tenders on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 79 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Madras 16·03.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 21,10,000

Amount to be allotted next week ... ...Rs. 40,00,000

LIVERPOOL August 14.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Aug.-Sept...	6·07	6·06
Sept.-Oct....	5·97	5·96
Oct.-Nov. ...	5·93	5·92
Nov.-Dec....	5·88	5·87
Dec.-Jan...	5·89	5·88
Jan.-Feb. ...	5·90	5·89
Feb.-Mar....	5·92	5·91
Mar.-Apl ...	5·93	5·92
April-May...	5·94	5·93

Prices taken a 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1670
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.12.5	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	525
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	500	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	882½
New Berar	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	800	800	50	880
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	680
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	136
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	16p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	133 d
Central Provinces..	25		4	96
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4	119

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1004	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	272½
Central India ...	500	500	70	2125
China ...	1000	1000	...	750
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1520
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	146½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	265
Crown ...	500	500	20	700
David ...	450	250	10	570
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	640
Framji Petit ...	1000	500	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hiderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makanjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	820
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhanji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1475
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3165
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	80	80	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	251½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	200	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1445
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	125
Swan... ...	250	250	10	310
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1715
Textile ...	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	152
All India Ush. Co. Ld.....	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamanka	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pilo.....	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Trams Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	670
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	191
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	17½d
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 p. c.	2
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	20	920
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josta Fans Supply Co	100	100	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	90
Karachi Landing..	200	75	12 "	183
Maroka and Co ...	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co ..... O.	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p.c.	425
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	28
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	880
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	22
Sircar Carbonic Gas Co .....

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COUNTY CRICKET.

KENT BEATEN BY SURREY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Surrey defeated Kent, at the Oval, by an innings and 40 runs.

Yorkshire defeated Middlesex, at Sheffield, by three wickets.

Sussex beat Somersetshire, at Eastbourne, by five wickets.

Nottinghanshire beat Leicestershire, at Nottingham, by an innings and 126 runs.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

AN IDEAL DAY AND INTERESTING EVENTS.

It was an ideal day for the second Mud Sports of the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, and they attracted both a large number of spectators and more entries than the previous week.

The meeting was particularly interesting for the part taken by the fair sex. For example, it was the first time that a lady had competed in the Half Section Jumping event, and the success of Mrs. Turner Green, who paired with Mr. J. R. Webster, received the enthusiastic ovation it deserved. There were also five lady competitors in the Tilting-the-Ring contest. It is to be hoped that we shall see more ladies entering for events, for providing there is every safeguard against accident, the sports gain an added interest.

EVENT No. 1.—TENT PEGGING.—Horses. Double Pegs. Marks for style and pace.

On the first run Stranger got one peg, but dropped it. Spence took both in good style, the others all missing.

On the second run Novis took one at great pace, it being the only one touched at all.

Novis and Spence rode off, the former taking two pegs, and the latter missing.

Result.—1st, Major Novis; 2nd R. A. Spence.

EVENT No. 2.—TILTING THE RING (Ladies).

There were five entries for this. At the first attempt Mrs. Harter got one ring, as also did Mrs. Turner Green.

At the second attempt none of the competitors took a ring.

Mrs. Harter and Mrs. Turner Green had a third attempt, and the latter won the event, touching a ring which she was unfortunate in not securing.

EVENT No. 3.—HALF SECTION JUMPING. Horses and ponies. Marks for dressing and style.

Wallace and White were the first pair. Their jumping was not good, but they dressed very well.

The second pair were Tod and Graham, who jumped well, but dressed poorly.

The third pair, Mrs. Turner Green and Webster, both jumped and dressed well.

Fourth pair, Novis and Kennedy. The pace was not fast enough for the latter's mount, but they kept well together although the hurdle work was not good.

Fifth, Allum and Sadler. Both jumped excellently, but the horses were too hot to show well as a half section.

Sixth, Spence and Partner who did not do over well.

Seventh, Pearson and Aylvard. The latter's horse packed badly at the last jump and gave his rider the go-bye. He landed, however, in excellent style.

Numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5, were left in. Tod and Graham did not get on quite so well as at their first attempt.

Mrs. Turner Green and Webster again did very well, keeping together finely and taking the fences cleanly. Novis and Kennedy touched one or two hurdles. Allum and Sadler jumped well and dressed better than at first.

Result 1st:—Mrs. Turner Green and J. R. Webster.

Second.—Allum and Sadler.

EVENT No. 4.—POLO BALL RACE.

The first heat was won comfortably by Burney.

In the second heat Brownrigg and Graham had an exciting finish Graham just winning. In the final they both wandered a good deal, Burney winning with not much to spare, having covered a good deal of ground.

EVENT No. 6.—SCURRY.—Horses and ponies, distance handicap.

There were fourteen entries for this, and it was an excellent race.

Result:—1st, Sadler; second. Stranger; third, Pearson.

EVENT No. 5—RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.—Nomination event. The men had to ride over hurdles while ladies threw chalked tennis balls at them. The rider with the fewest marks on his dark coat being the winner.

This was quite an amusing event. The ladies' shooting was at first poor; but they did better and soon thinned out the competitors.

They were at last reduced to two, but in the confusion consequent on the breaking up of the gathering, the winner passed away unheralded. It was Kennedy, who had got his mount going at a great speed.

Competitors should note that only those horses and ponies which compete fairly regularly will be eligible for the October general meeting

CRICKET RECORDS.

In bowling Dean at the end of the Lancashire innings, A. E. Relf of Sussex recured his hundredth wicket this season in first class cricket at Home. He had already completed a thousand runs, so that he has now earned the distinction of being the first cricketer to accomplish the double performance this season. Very finely indeed did he bowl against Lancashire, his six wickets costing only 56 runs, and he sent down 37 overs, had it not been for the fine batting of J. T. and E. Tyldesley, the nothern side would have reached only a small total, for when the two became associated three wickets had fallen for 15 runs. Their partnership realised 149 runs, and the whole total was only 236, J. T. Tyldesley scoring 107 and E. Tyldesley 57. It was "J. T.'s" third century of the season. It is interesting to note that the famous cricketer has now, in the course of his career, completed 78 centuries, and, with the exception of W. G. Grance (126), Hayward (100), and C. B. Fry (92), he has made more hundreds than any batsman.

During the annual yachting regatta at Havre in mail week the six-metre English yacht Fiddlestick while being towed across the Channel was struck by a heavy sea. Her bows were stove in and she sank in couple of minutes. The crew were saved.

FOOTBALL.

DRAW BETWEEN BOMBAY ATHLETICS AND Y. M. C. A.

It was thought that the Bombay Athletic Club would have an easy task in defeating the Y. M. C. A. when these two teams met yesterday afternoon, but the game resulted in the poorest exhibition of football yet given in the Tournament. There was scarcely an interesting moment throughout the match.

The Athletics, far from having the better of the exchanges, quite deserved to lose, for through Walker was not given much to do there was one point in the game when the Y. M. C. A. had the goal at their mercy. They threw the opportunity away, however, the forward who was in possession of the ball quite losing his head. On the other hand, the B. A. C. put in several good straight shots, but some of them looked like boating the goalkeeper.

The whistle was heard at frequent intervals throughout the match for infringements of the rules. The number of times the forwards of the Athletic got off-side were too numerous to count. Apparently Mathalone, the right full back of the Y. M. C. A. was not purposely placing his opponents off-side, but he nevertheless played up so close to the halves and forwards that nine times out of ten a pass found the recipient off-side. That they were actually off-side each time the whistle blew there could be no question. Murray was the greatest sufferer.

Franklyn played a sound game for his side and it was due in a great extent to him that the B. A. C. were kept from getting to close quarters except rarely. Mathalone also played well but his tendency to play among the half-backs has already been noted. He has, of course, played in the position of half-back throughout the season.

Murray had one good opportunity of scoring in the second half when he had the sphere to himself and only the goal-keeper to beat. He took his shot, however, from some way out and raised it well over the bar.

THE GAME.

The game was five minutes late in starting The B.A.C. kicked up and took up the attack immediately. Murray made ground and centred into the goal-mouth but two of his companions had got off-side. The ball swinging to the other end Llewelyn put in a good centre which De Souza received but was robbed before he could shoot. The B. A. C. came on again and Mathalone miskicking Harwood had matters his own way. He put in a powerful shot that struck the outside of the net. Later Downes shot wide.

Greene took the ball up for the Y. M. C. A. and secured a corner. The kick fell wide and the ball going to Bellamy he put in a poor shot that went behind.

Harwood was given off-side. Hands against the B. A. C. drove them still further back but a foul was given against the Y. M. C. A. immediately afterwards. Murray was the next to be given off-side the Y. M. C. A. playing the one back game with effect. Presently Downes put in a shot that the Y.M.C.A. custodian kicked clear. Then after some desultory play Chapman put in a nice centre which stopped with Templeton. That player put in a real hot shot which, however, travelled straight to the goalkeeper. Again Doctor was called upon having to run out. Templeton caught the ball just on the goal line a minute later and got it back into the goal-mouth. Doctor mishandled the ball and a corner resulted. The kick was nicely placed. Harwood headed behind. Again the B. A. C. came on. Templeton looked all over a scorer but was hustled a little which gave Doctor just enough time to clear. Again the Y.M.C.A. custodian was called upon to clear.

The Young Men had a turn at last and Stevens put in a nice centre. Sam shot very wide. Bellamy secured and a corner resulted. The ball was put in nicely but James got his head to it.

The Bombay Athletic getting to close quarters again Templeton was brought down when about to shoot.

The first half ended :—

Bombay Athletic Club..... Nil
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil

THE SECOND HALF.

Greene changed from outside right to centre forward for the second half and D'Souza took up his position at outside right. Murray was given off-side again almost at once and immediately afterwards Harwood had the same decision given against him. Murray got close in but did not carry on. D'Souza secured a corner for the Y. M. C. A. The kick was a poor one. The B. A. C. immediately took the ball to the other end and a corner resulted. A foul was given against Osborne. Hands against Frankly drove the Y. M. C. A. right back but yet again the Athletic forwards were off-side. Murray tested Doctor with a good shot.

Then the Y. M. C. A. had a great opportunity. Greene found himself in the goal mouth with the sphere at his feet but he missed a priceless opportunity. Murray was again given off-side A foul against the B. A. C. brought the Young Men still further Dr. Souza centred nicely James cleared.

The B. A. C. had two corners in succession which come to nothing. Murray had a good chance of scoring but the ball eventually spun out to Templeton who put it over the corrugated iron. Later Murray had the ball to himself and a clear shot. He put the ball miles over the bar.

Play was confined to mid-field for a long spell neither side doing anything worth looking at. Greene twice shaped as if he was getting away but these were flashes in the pan.

The Athletic at last woke up for a spell. Templeton came away with a good run and centred to Murray who merely knocked the ball behind. Then Chapman centred and Doctor cleared well.

After the Y. M. C. A. had taken a short run, the Athletic again came on. A good corner kick fell in the goal mouth. Fortunately game got his head to it. Play was in the Y. M. C. A. half when the whistle blew for full time. Result:—

Bombay Athletic Club .. nil.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.—(black and white stripes)—Walker, (goal); James and James, (backs); Clark, Osborne and Finningam, (halves); Harwood, Templeton, Murray, Downes and Chapman (forwards).

Y. M. C. A.—(maroon and white)—Doctor, (goal); Franklyn and Mathalone (backs); Bellamy, Munton and Lamb, (halves); Green, DeSouza, Brooks, Slewelyn and Stevens (forwards).

THE LESLIE CUP COMPETITION.

The G. I. P. Railway not entering a team, the three Grant Medical men had a walk over.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

WEEKLY COMPETITION.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club held their weekly competition over the local course on Thursday morning, conditions being by Medal play under handicap. No competetor did anything particularly brilliant, and as a matter of fact the returns made were far above the average which is difficult to account for seeing that the course is at the present time in very fairly good condition. Some of the greens are a little rough owing to the fact that they have been practically under water for some weeks, but there was nothing in the condition of the course to account for the poor scores. It must be some considerable time since any competition in Bombay has been won with a nett score of 44. Coombs, Begbie, and Ferrers Nicholson tied in the senior competition with the above mentioned score. Coombs was round in 43 and played from plus one, Begbie took 45 and had a handicap of one stroke while Ferrers Nicholson who played from scratch returned a 44. The junior competition resulted in a tie between Grantham and Crichton also with a nett score of 44. The former took 52 and had 8 handicap and the latter 51 with 7 handicap. Both played an erratic game and several eights and sevens appeared in their cards. The following are the results.

SENIOR CLASS.

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
E. E. Coombs	43	+1	44
E. Ferrers Nicholson	44	Scr.	44
T. N. Begbie ...	45	—1	44
A. Stuart ...	44	+1	45
T. W. Marshall ...	43	—2	46
H. P. T. Lattey ...	45	Scr.	45

JUNIOR CLASS.

V. A. Grantham ...	52	—8	44
M. D. Crichton ...	51	—7	44
A. R. Scott ...	52	—7	45
C. Sherwood ...	51	—7	45
H. W. Kilby ...	50	—4	46
G. A. Johnson ...	56	—8	48

POONA RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR EEXT MEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

The following horses are in left for Saturday's races, after declaration of forfeit, at 4 p. m. on Thursday :—

THE MONSOON PLATE, division 1—distance 7 furlongs :—Bombastic, Kurnell, Keerit, Punt, Forfeit, Tears, Pretty, Good Sort, Monaleen.

THE MONSOON PLATE, division 2—Solution, St. Gilgen, Canberra (late Serpent), Lady Douglas, Ballysand, Little Speed Lord Reay, Glengavry, Vic's Pride, Portland Lad, Vancouver, Mordialloc.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE,—distance 1 mile :—Tajilmulook, Regent, Nakih, Baloz, Young Salanic, Lookman, Terror, Gold Fish 2 (late Aga), Beyrut, Galiard, Sweden, Thulfha, Singer, Hadee Harry Johnson Ghalyum. Haify, Last Chance, Afzur Jung.

THE DHOND PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs :—Abdul Malik, Pendil, Young Majub, Zeolphokar, Bravo (late Rajput), Baloz, Chechan, Kimberley, Singer, Soomsam, Minerva, Dilkush, Gafal Abdool Aziz, Telebreuse, Fado, Agah Pasha, Sir Satu (late Sinclair), Malayeb.

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs, Division 1 :—Baloz Kimberley, Bahlool, Minerxa, British King, Ream, Abdul Aziz, Teanebreuse Zigomar, Best Chance, Musaln, Authority, Maidania, Biglig, Salisbury, Creditor, American Spot, Saooa.

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE, division 2—about 5 furlongs :—Rummy, Red Fish, Flying Machine, Mathatbaig, Shot Silk, Mercy, Grey Ghost, Agent, Good Evening, Alwar, Tizab, Jawan, Mushtarak, Bund Garden (late Sirkar), Miss Nagashi Mars, Bahrain Girl, Flying Bird, Beethoven.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE,—Distance 1 mile :—Moorshid, Semiramis, Jesoor, Good Gold, Financier, Farash, Sparrow Hawk, German Silver, Rashid Pasha, Turkish Spot, Dhaman, Ajmer, The Winner, Nafa Makbul, Ata Allah, Thabashir and Langford.

FIRST MEETING.

First Day, Wednesday, 3rd September.

Second entries closed on Tuesday, 12th August.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

(1st entries 19).

Mr Goff's b aus g Berroll by Ruenalf Anthem.
Mr Abdool Shooker Sait's b aus g Royal Scotland.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st entries 17).

Mr R Rs' sl aus g Keerit.
Mr L K Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas
THE POONA DERBY.—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

(1st entries 17).

Mr Heach's ch a h Trustee.
Major F B Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi.
Messrs M Goculdass' and P Mathuradass' b a h Baioz.
Mr Abdul Aziz Mahomed's b a h Beyrut

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st entries 20).

Mr R S Forage's g a h Polish.
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Mexico.
Mr Jassim M Essa's g a h Baldwin.
Messrs A Nanji and G H G Ally's g a h President.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

(1st entries 14)

Mr R R S' b e g Mayfowl.

THE AUTUMN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st entries 24)

Mr L K Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas.
Mr Abdool Shooker Sait's The Cockatoo
H H The Maharaja of Mysore's b e h Eustace.

H H THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

(1st entries 18).

Mr A M Hasan's g a h Ghalyum.
Major F B Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi.

THE DEALER'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(1st entries 13).

Mr R S Forage's g a h Polish
Mr M Gosuldass' b a h Mexico.
Mr D Framji's bl a h Young Majub.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st entries 21).

Mr Roberts' g a h Malayeb.
Mr Roberts' b a h Ream.
Mr R S Forage's g a h Polish
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Scorn.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and M H Sharaballi's g a h Old China.
Mr Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1913.

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance about 2 miles over 8 flights.

(1st entries 13)

Captain Kenwrthy's bl ans g Sholts.
Mr Goff's b aus g Berroll.
Mr Abdool Shooker Sait's b aus g Royal Scotland.

MHE GANESHKKIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st entries 20).

Messrs M Goculdass' and P Mathuradass' br e g Bombastic.
Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

(1st entries 21).

Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution.
Mr L K Kapadia's ch e m Lady Dougla.
Kr Abdool Shooker Sait's The Cockatoo

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

(1st entries 12).

Mr Heath's g a h Sir Visto
Major F B Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(1st entries 33).

Mr A M Hasan's g a h Ghalyum.
Mr Heath's ch a h Trustee.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Good Success.
Mr Mohidin Dawood's b a h Guy Fawkes.
Mr A R Tahar's ch a h Afzur Jung.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Makbul.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st entries 17).

Mr A S Forage's g a h Polish.
Mr D Framji's bl a h Young Majub.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER 1913.

THE STAND PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

(1st entries 23).

Mr R R S' b e g Mayfowl
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
Mr Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st entries 21).

Mr Abdool Shooker Sait's The Cockatoo by wire.

THE DESERT PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

(1st entries 28).

Mr A M Hasan's g a h Ghalyum.
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson.
Major E Fetherstonhaugh's ch a g Duhallow.

THE SHOLAPURE PLATE—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

(1st entries 16.)

Mr A M Hasan's g a h Ghalyum.
Mr Heath's ch a h Trustee.

THE KIRKEE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st entries 20)

Mr Lion's b a h Thank you

THE TALEGAOX PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st entries 25).

Mr R S Forage's g a h Polish
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Ghalib
Mr Eastwood's g a h Dilkush
Mr Jassim M Esa's g a h Baldwin.
Messrs A Nanji and G H G Ally's g a h President
Mr G H G Ally's b a h Authority.

CLOSED RACE,

THE SANDHURST PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st entries 18).

Mr Goff's s aus g Barrell
Mr Goff's br aus g Sthrborn

Final entries close on Tuesday, 26th August.

RANGOON TURF CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 13,

A cablegram has been sent Home today to Mr. R. G. P. McDonnell, retired Commissioner of Police, Burma, asked him to come out as soon as possible to take up the appointment which he has accepted, of Stipendiary Steward of the Rangoon Turf Club.

TO CLUB SECRETARIES.

We shall be glad to supply club secretaries with cricket score-sheets in order that the results of matches may be published in the *Bombay Gazette*. These will be forwarded on application.

HINTS FOR GOLF BEGINNERS.

THE UNPRECEDENTED BOOM IN THE GAME.

New golfers are coming along faster than ever. Always at this time of the year writes Harry Leads in the "Standard", I get a number of letters from unknown correspondents declaring that they have at last decided to become golfers and to begin their attack upon the game during their pending holidays. These good people, therefore, write for information as to how they should begin. It is a large question and I dread it when it is repeated so frequently as now.

One gentleman has just written to me giving particulars of himself and his circumstances, and asking straight out. "Now will you kindly tell me how to play golf?" I can only answer that men who have won championships are still doubtful about it, and I must suggest that my correspondent should read their treatises, take lessons, and practise.

Another letter I had lately was from a man who asked where he might obtain "a second-hand golf club and an old ball", as he was about to go to the sea-side, and, thinking of taking up golf sooner or later, considered he might now get a little exercise by practising shots on the sands.

Of such raw material are our golf enthusiasts made. It all depends on circumstances whether the beginner should tackle the game while away from home at a holiday time or not. If at a quiet place, where there is not much play going on, and where there is a good professional, and a course from which absolute beginners are not barred, there may be something to be said for it; there is so much time and leisure to make a really good beginning and lay a sound foundation for the future game. But the impediments are generally many, and most often, after inquiring into the circumstances, I suggest that the man who has made up his mind that he will become a golfer should defer his initiation until his return home, and then join a club and make a proper start at the place with the friends and the professional to exercise guidance over him.

If I were asked the ideal way to start golf in these busy times I should suggest that the idealist should stay at his inland home, be it near London or elsewhere, when all the other people have gone to the coast, and should then devote himself to being taught, and to practising at the local club to which he has determined to become attached. He will find the course to be mostly deserted, and he will have it nearly to himself, the professional will have any amount of time to devote to him and in three weeks the beginner in such circumstances will make fine progress, and thoroughly enjoy himself into the bargain. When the other people come back he will be able to play matches with them, and enter into the full rights and joys of an established golfer.

J. H. TAYLOR'S PROPHESY.

One would have thought that we had got beyond the beginning of the "golf boom" by this time, especially as, when I think of it, it seemed to me ten years ago that the game was going ahead like anything. But the further we go now the more do we realise how much more golf is needed and demanded and how much more there is certain to be in a very short time. It is seven years since J. H. Taylor, the open champion of the present year, writing down a few notes at my request, said that," popular as golf is to-day, and enormous as has been its increase during the last two or three years—and particularly this year—I think it will in the immediate future increase at such a rate as few of us suspect. If I may put it that way, I believe that golf is just now only getting into its second wind,' and that now for the first time we shall really see of what it is capable in gripping the public. There is to be great advance, and the South generally, and London in particular, will be carried along with it. . . . If I said what I thought would be the position held by golf in the favour of the community at large, say, twenty years from now, I might be accused of too great enthusiasm and of the wildest fancy. So we will wait and see."

I do not think that Taylor quite anticipated that so soon such a remarkable advance would be made, nor that when it had been we should be more firmly convinced than ever that still we were only nibbling at the game and that the great establishment of it as something very nearly universal was still to come. At that time just reflect—there was no Stoke Poges, no Sandy Lodge, no Worplesdon, no Coombe Hill no Parkl ngley, no Oxhey. Walton Health itself, veteran as we now look upon it among the higher class of inland courses near London, was then only a baby, and when we meditate upon these things we wonder however the London golfers of seven years ago could have carried on their game, for they seemed to have nowhere to play!

NEW COURSES.

These reflections come along with force just now, because certainly in no previous July has there been anything like such activity in the preparation of more golf as now. It is usually in the late autumn and early spring that we hear about new projects and the preliminaries of preparation, and things are taken easily in the summer when land is dry and hard players are thinking more of holiday golf than any other kind. But just now the activity is extreme. Notice is given that one excellent course that was to have been opened in October has been forced on so that a beginning can be made to play in August, when is will be in great demand. Several others are being opened. A start has just been made with the two new eighteen-hole couses that are to be prepared for the Royal Automobile Club at their country place at Woodcote Park, near Epsom. Something extremely fine is to he made here, and I believe that Mr. Herbert Fowler, who is going in wholeheartedly for that course-designing at which he has shown himself a genius, has given the constructors the most valuable advice in the matter. Mr. Fowler has various other irons in his architectural fire, and he will shape them beautifully to their appointed end.

In the meantime Mr. Harry Colt, fresh from his Transatlantic travels and work, having been laying out courses and suggesting alterations which will involve the smoothing and the bunkering of very many square miles of American soil, is back in his own country and is most extremely busy. One of the biggest jobs he has on hand is the new course that is being made at Adington Court, which is positively expected to become about the finest round London.

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THE WEATHER.

BREAK BECOMES MORE MARKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

There has been more rain in Burma and the east Coast of the peninsula. But apart from these areas and north-east India the break is more marked, and dry westerly winds prevail over the greater part of the Gangetic plain.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal, fairly general in Upper Burma, the north Madras coast; local in the west of the Central Provinces, and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, Kashmir and Mysore.

Mergui and Tavoy report one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu, three; Akyab two, Dibrugarh; one and a half; Tezpur, two; Silchar, one; Cox's Bazar, six; Narayanganj and Jessore, one; Darbhanga, two; Mukteswar, Gulmarg and Jubbulpore, a half; Cuddalore, three; Nellore and Kodaikanal, a half.

Forecast:—No important change.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Ct.	From 1st June to date. In. Cts.
75	69	0 11	163 39½

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

August 14.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corrdg. to date.	Corrdg. Total. 1911	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. c's
Cumballa Hill.	0·0	57·84	33·19	42·77

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 12th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts. 0 12	In. cts. 71 8

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Deesa	91·3	78·5	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat 13th	92 3	8?·1	...	0 00
Multan	100·8	80 5	...	?
Rawalpindi	95·4	72.1	...	13 63
Lahore	98 4	79·2	...	15·4
Sirsa ...	98 4	80 0	...	14·91
Ambala	95·5	76·9	...	27·13
Delhi	98 0	82·3	...	12 64
Agra	100 5	82 5	...	9·16
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	98·1	79·0	...	6 62
Cawnpore	97·1	81·0	...	13·11
Allahabad	94.1	8 ·5	...	17·16
Jacobabad	105·1	93·8	...	1·46
Karachi	87·5	80	...	10·62
ajmer	94·6	77 2	...	7·59
Jaipur	9·2	76·1	...	11·42
Kotah	95·1	77·6	...	8.56
Bhuj	89·0	75·0	...	23·54
Dwarka	87·8	79·7	...	13 35
Veraval	8?·1	79·3	...	23·8
Rajkot	90·6	6·8	...	2·31
Bhavnagar Para.	93 5	74 8	...	29·0
Surat	89·0	75 6	...	29 29
Ahmedabad	91·6	75·7	...	24·5
Deesa	8? 8	73 4	...	22·46
Neemuch	87·4	6?·0	...	16·49
Indore	85·0	68 1	...	?0·83
Jubbulpore	89·3	74·3	0·43	24·88
Saugor	86·8	71·4	...	18 53
Hoshangabad	87·6	72·9	...	29·?0
Khandwa	87·2	71·1	...	31·3)
Akola	91·7	72 5	...	19·13
Amraoti	89 8	7·· 8	...	26 6?
Nagpur	8·6	76 8	...	30·93
Chanda	94·0	77·0	...	30 64
Raipur	89·7	7·· 6	...	27·89
BOMBAY	86 0	78·2	...	60 56
Ratnagiri	85·3	74·4	0·01	59·38
Mormugao	8·.0	·8·7	...	71·32
Karwar	8·7	74 0	0·08	74 52
Malegaon	92 5	68·1	..	10 67
Ahmednagar	89 6	6 .5	...	16·71
Poona	83·0	66 5	...	?0·92
Sholapur	94·3	·2·1	...	9·69
Bijapur	91·2	68·3	...	8 55
Belgaum	78·8	68·0	0·08	27·17
Aurangabad	88 9	69 0	...	15·45
Nizamabad (Indur)	91 9	72·7	...	28·20
Hyderabad	91·8	74·7	0·01	10·79
Mangalore	85·3	75·3	0·02	67·16
Calicut	83·3	75·6	...	61·55
Cochin	84·2	76·2	...	60 80
Colombo	85 0	78·0	...	12 01
Masulipatam	99·3	73·2	0·35	6·39
Bellary	97 0	74·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah	101·5	81·5	...	4·14
Madras	98·5	77·5	0·21	3·60
Bangalore	87·3	66·3	0·36	8 53
Coimbatore	89·4	71·8	...	2·79
Trichinopoly	10·· 0	77·3	...	1·24
Negapatam	93·2	76·7	...	2·88

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14th AUG.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain, want fine weather. Cotton plants showing bolls and arrivals expected early. Food-grains doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls, but want more rain. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Mooltan.—Cotton plants healthy and in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants in flower.

Agra.—Rain much needed generally. All crops suffering from little rain.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing but want more rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain, Cotton plants healthy and crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Bright no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory, making good progress and continue favourable.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Looks like clearing up.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 14th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0.43" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; minimum temperature is in slight defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Madras Coast and fairly general in Mysore. In the Central Provinces Jubbulpore again reports moderate rain. Over the rest of the reporting area weather has been rainless.

Some showers may occur on the Coromandal Coast and the adjacent districts inland

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR ROAD ROLLERS AND WAGGONS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna was called to the chair.

The Commissioner reported that, in response to the invitation for tenders for steam rollers, the following quotations were received:—

Messrs.—	Rs.
Marshall Sons & Co. ...	8,759
Marsland Price & Co.— ...	9·00
Greaves Cotton & Co.... ...	9,858
Macneth Brothers & Co. ...	9,900
Shaw Wallace & Co	9,950
Heatley Gresham Limited ...	10,004
Turner Hoare & Co. ...	10,1·0
Duncan Stratton & Co. ...	10,?80
Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company Limited	10,?20
Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	11 ?75
W. Crowder & Co.	12,810

The Commissioner requested the Sanction of the Committee to accept the tender of Messrs. Marshall Sons and Company which was the lowest.

The tenders for waggons were as follows:—

Messrs.—	Rs.
Marshall Sons & Co. ...	7,9·0
	8,335
Heatley Gresham & Co. ...	8,880
Killick Nixon & Co. ...	9,045
	12,960
Turner Hoare & Co. ...	9,350
	12,445
	13,800
Shaw Wallace & Co. ...	9,?10
	10,0·0
Marsland Price & Co. ...	1·,5·0
	12,100
W. Crowder & Co. ...	10,?75
Bombay Motor Car Co. ...	12 500 for 4 ton petrol motor waggon
French Motor Car and Electric Co. Ltd. ...	13 250
Greaves Cotton & Co. ...	13,982
	14,672
W. H. Brady & Co. ...	14,100
Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	15,000
	15,650

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Friday, 15th August, 1913.

THE KARACHI MOSQUE INCIDENT.

THE "Sind Gazette" of Monday last gives prominence to a letter over the signature of two representative Mahomedans, referring to the Karachi mosque incident of the previous evening, an account of which was immediately telegraphed to most newspapers in India. Our contemporary states that messages were addressed to a hundred and four journals by local Mahomedan leaders and quotes the fact as indicative of what such an incident may signify to Islamic sentiment at large in these times of exaggerated perturbation among Moslems, though it describes the facts as happily few, simple and insignificant. We have the assurance of the "Sind Gazette" that on Sunday evening a Mahomedan mosque near Karachi Railway station in Macleod road was demolished by the railway authorities "in a manner which, on the face of it we are bound to say, bears some semblance of irregularity and in any case was untactful." It believes that the European officer concerned acted in good faith though possibly with less than usual considerateness, "but the Mahomedan belief is that the European officer was in any case misled by a member of a certain non-Mahomedan religious organisation whose feeling toward Islam is well known." If this be true it is extremely unfortunate, for it cannot fail to stir up greater enmity between the two parties, but it is stated on the authority of the two leaders whose letter is published by our contemporary. We concur in the view expressed that this is what vests the incident with its most serious aspect and that both civil and railway authorities should prosecute rigorous enquiry into the facts of the cases and ascertain what foundation there may be for the assertion of the leaders. These gentlemen express themselves anxious to allay excitement and prevent mis understanding and they give the fullest credit to the Collector, Mr. Hudson, for "the marvellously prompt and satisfactory action taken by him. to redress a grave Mahomedan wrong almost as soon as the wrong had been committed and certainly quite as soon as he came to hear of it."

Again they say that the Mahomedans of Karachi are entirely appeased and quieted by Mr. Hudson's strong and masterful action in ordering the immediate rebuilding of the demolished mosque, 'which convinces them that now, as always in the past, the Mahomedans may implicitly rely on the Government to protect them with a powerful hand in the enjoyment of those religious privileges which are so dear to them." It is greatly to the credit of the writers of the letter that they have given expression to these views, and have taken steps to remove the false impression created by exaggerated reports circulated early in the week. But for them too it is probable that a disturbance would have taken place, for the Karachi journal asserts that there were present all the elements for a great outbreak of popular excitement, though the structure described as a mosque was not a mosque at all, but merely a praying-platform. Haji Abdulla Haroon and Haji Abdoolshakoor Haji Andoolkader, who subscribed their names to the letter quoted, tell us that the mosque was "of no architectural account whatever; in fact it is not really a building but a small praying place, roofless, with a low enclosure, so inconspicuous as to be undiscerned by passers-by, unless they be Mahomedans with an eye to recognise it. It was mainly used by Mahomedan police sepoys, to some extant by the general public, particularly by railway passengers going to, or coming from, station. But they would have us understand that places of worship in Islam do not measure their holiness by their architecture; the humblest and lowliest is equally holy with the most majestic, and this little obscure musjid stands for as much to pious Moslems as any mosque in the city or indeed as the Jama Masjid of Delhi or the Selim Mosque at Adrianople. It is of course necessary that this point be fully realised lest we conclude that the excitement and worry concerned a mere trifle a platform which was demolished and reconstructed within the space of a few hours.

Whether the place was a mosque or a platform matters little. It had been in use for some eighteen years and at the moment the work of demolition was begun a worshipper is alleged to have been engaged in religious exercises. To interfere with it was not tactful, though perchance the individual directing the operations had received instructions from his superior officers. The Mahomedans were surely entitled to some notice of the intention of the Railway people to remove the structure, even assuming that the land on which it stood was strictly Railway property, and those responsible must surely have known that the Cawnpore incident had made Mahomedans for the moment more than ordinarily susceptible. They should have proceeded with more discretion and have avoided giving offence, even if they had been willing to offer in exchange a new site for the structure and to defray the cost of construction. Still the local leaders are acknowledged to have acted wisely and pluckily when popular feeling manifested itself, and that they succeeded in preventing a repetition, at Karachi, of the incident at Cawnpore is a fact that will long be remembered to their credit. It is a pity the mistake was made at all, whoever was responsible, but the letter of the two prominent Mahomedans, which we reproduce elsewhere, will prove to their co-religionists in Bombay that the trouble is over and the ill-feeling which was generated has now entirely subsided.

DRESS AND BEAUTY. As long as people wear clothes so long will fashions provide us with evergreen controversies. Just at present both masculine and feminine public opinion at Home is agreeably excited about modern dress, and correspondents' views figure largely in the columns of the newspapers. For some time past now fashions in England have had a tendency to be of the lightest and freest—i. e., in the sense of not being conventional—description; but among these there have crept in extreme styles in diaphanous materials which have aroused the ire of those who apply the faults of the minority to the majority, and who, grouping the moderates with the extremists, see in this "orgy of undress" all sorts of dangers to public health and morality. The many should not be judged by a few. It is always a short cry to the question of morality, for, if ever there is a problem, or the vestige of a problem, being discussed, there is sure to be an immediate attempt to connect it with morals or the lack of them. It is a peculiar and distasteful characteristic of some minds, and one which is often wrong, as it is in this case. Dress is not, generally speaking, a criterion of morals, to prove which we have only to recall that the crinoline—that stamp of Victorian primness and circumspection—came from the Paris of the second Empire, which is not historic for its morality. As to the effect of certain fashions upon health, there is a little more justification for those who denounce the "pneumonia blouse" and the "rheumatic skirt". But it is only right that the fair relatives and friends in India of womenfolk at Home should know the true position, so that out of the abundance of mail news no erroneous ideas should be gained. The average English girl and woman are dressing very tastefully and becomingly to-day, and they are the subjects of much admiration on the part of visitors to Britain's shores. It may be that dresses are lighter and designed to do better justice to that gracefulness and charm which is the essence of femininity; but beauty was never intended to be hidden in shapeless sacking and marched down the street under the escort of a bodyguard of Mother Grundies. It is an unfortunate and unhappy person who cannot be inspired by the symmetry and dignity of this natural beauty, and it is not for such an one that fashion should be barred from seeking to lend its aid—an achievement surely to be commended. The art of dress is the most difficult to the inartistic, just as it is the simplest to the artistic. A woman may be gowned in the most wonderful creation ever conceived by a man in a Paris studio and the dress may be cunningly ornamented by the pick of the Earth's precious stones, yet she will present a less beautiful, less pleasing picture than the wearer of a simple, soft, gown with its single gem in the shape of a red rose. And it is this latter comparison which represents the fashion most common in England There is a good deal to be said for the argument that the modern tendency in dress is due to an increased interest in things physical, and if it is the herald of a renaissance in ideas which has for its object the higher appreciation and care of the beauty of the human body, then fashion will indeed have helped to bring about a worthy ideal.

SUPPLY OF BRITISH RADIUM. GERMANY has effected a surprising *coup*, by the purchase of every available particle of British radium. Germany lately has become increasingly alive to the value of radium as a curative agent, and special appeals have been made to the public, with the object of furnishing the hospitals with sufficient funds to obtain the necessary quantities of the precious element. Frankfurt, for instance, appealed to its citizens for £ 15,000, and half of this sum was subscribed within a few days. A number of German agents have accordingly been to London buying radium and making contracts for the purchase of more. As is of course well known, the principal sources of radium are but two in number. These are some pitchblende mines in Austria, which belong to the Austrian Government, and a mine in Cornwall, which is owned by the British Radium Corporation, and the latter will be occupied, for the next twelve months at least, solely in supplying German demands. This means that certain British hospitals which are in need of a supply of radium will have to wait a long time before they can get it. This is a situation, which should not be permitted. While the sources of radium are so few, and while it is produced so slowly and in such small quantities, to forbid entirely its exportation for the benefit of the sick of other nations, is a course which would rightly meet with vehement condemnation. At the same time, it is clearly within the right of Britain, as the site of one leading source of supply to protect to a reasonable degree her own interests, by insisting on a certain material proportion of the annual production being retained in the country. This should then be allocated according to demand, to hospitals in the British Isles and also in the Overseas Dominions. Unless some means are discovered of obtaining radium easily, this is a very important matter, and we hope that it will be adequately represented to the Government.

SOMALILAND. MR. DILL on need not have asked for an assurance that there would be no forward movement in the shape of a punitive expedition in Somaliland, for he might have taken it for granted that such a step was contrary to the whole policy of the Government—in more senses than one. Of course British prestige will suffer as the outrage is not to be avenged. But that was not what Mr. Harcourt was thinking of. He referred only to the policy of keeping to the coast and a small radius round the coast. And as the "Times" remarks the first question the Government has to answer is why a dangerously small force was inviting disaster at Odwein and again why "the very course which Colonel Seely vividly condemned has been followed, with every accompaniment of aggravated folly." The "Times" declares that "Mr. Harcourt's approval last January of the exploit of the Camel Corps near Hargeisa shows that the policy of coastal concentration was then officially abandoned. Mr. Harcourt it thinks may have persuaded himself that we were merely undertaking punitive police operations, but he was, in fact, sending 150 men to measure their strength against the Mullah, after Great Britain had spent three millions in despatching an army of seven thousand men on the same errand without permanent result." But Mr. Harcourt has reiterated the policy of the Government and has promised protection to the friendly tribes—who have already been despoiled. Further explanation will doubtless be forthcoming, but for the moment the heroism of Mr. Archer and his twenty men stand forth in strong relief and fill the horizon These examples of British pluck occur whenever it is our lot to employ force, but later comes the revelation as to who is that someone who has blundered, and in this instance we have yet to learn how it was that the Camel Corps was so far away from its base and the small radius round the coast as Odwein.

ROBBING A POLICEMAN. WE suppose Reuter telegraphed out the information concerning the robbery in Piccadilly because of its grim humour and local colouring rather than as a piece of news of world-wide interest. Sir Charles Raitt Cleveland, who is the son of a former Bombay solicitor, is Director of Criminal Intelligence in India, and as such head-policeman in this country. It is either an audacious or a humorous thief who would knowingly rob a policeman, while the burglar or cracksman of romance, on discovering that it was an important officer of the law he had despoiled, would restore the stolen property with a polite apology. To which of these classes the offender belongs remains to be seen. Sir Charles's medals are of the Durbar order, not representing wounds and scars received on the field of battle, nor have they great intrinsic value. Melted down together with the insignia of the Indian Empire they would not repay the trouble, and the thief could hardly have the impudence to wear them. Flats in Piccadilly, whose owners are away, are particularly attractive to the cracksman, who has many times taught the lesson that it is safer to take valuables over to the bank when going into the country than to speak a word to the policeman on the beat.

The *Bombay Government Gazette* yesterday morning contains regulations framed by the Commissioner of Police for religious processions during the Ganpati Festival.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore goes to Bombay on the 25th instant to meet the Yuvaraj on his return from his European tour, and thereafter His Highness proceeds to Benares on a pilgrimage.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS DRESSED.

The keen controversy which has been going on at Home on the subject of modern dress recalls how interesting is the story of the evolution of clothes. It is an absorbing study to trace the various developments of dress from the time of the first mythological garment of leaves, through the Stone Age when prehistoric people wore skins, and through the succeeding centuries, first when flowing robes was the general order of dress, and then when staidness was followed by ludicrously fantastic styles, and vice versa, alternately, down to the present period of "slashed" skirts and Directoire dresses. Our brief review of some of the standing styles is concerned, of course, only with the Western world. In the East it is only the last 50 years which have witnessed any appreciable change at all in the attire of Asiatics, though it is worthy of note in passing that it is the garb of the man which is becomingly Westernized rather quicker than that of the woman.

But to turn to the West: it is a curious fact that right up to within the last few centuries man's clothes were as subject to fashions, as woman's are now. But to-day the former's dress hardly varies at all, and fashion is almost solely a feminine concern. The reason is undoubtedly to be found in the new conditions of living and in the fact that man's activities are neither suitable to any great variety of dress and to the fact that he has lost that "foppishness" which was so striking a characteristic of some of his ancestors.

* * *

When Cæsar landed in Britain he discovered that there were men who had already found better clothing than the skins of beasts. We know that the Britons, other than the poorer and wilder sort of the North, and the Fens, wore cloaks and hats, sleeved coats whose skirts were cut above the knee and loose trousers after the fashion of the Gauls. But Agricola's Romanizing work made great changes in dress, as in other matters, for the British chief who spoke Latin, lived in a Roman villa, and took his bath as did the Romans, wore the white woollen toga and the linen tunic, his wife having the stole, the pall and the veil.

At the time of the Norman conquest the national dress was still simple, the man's chief garment consisting of a sleeved tunic hanging to the knee, generally open at the side from hip to hem and in front from throat to breast. The legs were clothed in hose or in breeches, bandaged or cross-gartered below the knee. He also wore a toga-like cloak. Women wore a long gown covering the feet, the loose sleeves, sometimes hanging over the hands to the knees. Over this there was often a shorter tunic with short sleeves The Norman conquest marked no immediate change; but with the reign of William II., came the taste for the luxury of clothing, and for long hair, and shoes with sharp points We are told a story of Red Rufus refusing to put on boots that cost but three shillings—the price of an ox—and wearing the same gladly when his chamberlain told him that they were a new pair worth a mark—an instance of gullible vanity not unknown in this age. This period was also remarkable for long cloaks and trailing gowns and fantastic boots and shoes. It is recorded that Fulk Reclin, of Anjou, invented the latter to hide the monstrous bunions upon his toes.

* * *

There are many illustrations which give us in plenty the details of the costumes of the 12th and 13th centuries. One M.S. shows the gown of a lady of rank, the bodice tightly laced the hanging sleeve knotted to keep it out of the mud. Hats and caps were common to all classes and took many shapes. But with the coming of the House of Anjou, English dress cleared itself of many grotesque features. Gloves were very common in this age.

In the 14th century garments were in many styles; sleeves, skirts and headdresses ran through many fashions; while personal ornaments were rich and beautiful to a degree never yet surpassed. With the beginning of the century there was a tendency to shorten the long gown, although the knees were still well covered. The full cloak became rarer, but hoods were worn in many fashions, to be cast back upon the shoulders like a monk's cowl. The women loved trailing gowns. They had underskirts and loose over-garments, sometimes sleeveless. In the second half of this century. men borrowed an important fashion from Germany the *cote-hardie*, a sort of jacket which, in its plainest form, was cut closely to the body and arms. It was a symbol of a knightly age, and, save for its sleeves, faithfully copied the coat-armour of the armed knight. Then, again, buttons which appeared in the first Edward's time as a scandalous ornament on men of low degree, now became common.

In the 15th century fashions, if they did not become more fantastic were more various. A strange fancy at this time was the hanging of silver bells on the dress. The last quarter of the century saw an important change. The tunic or gown, which was the garment answering at once to our dress-coats and frock-coats, running down to the feet. An Act of 1463 had ordered that coats should at least cover the buttocks, but fashion achieved suddenly what the law had failed to do. The long curved pointed shoes also disappeared at this time.

* * *

The new England of the 16th century broke away from many cults of the past. A bravely dressed man went in long hose, cut close to the body, and a short vest. Over this he wore an open gown lined with fur. Wide hats crowned with huge plumes were fairly common. Among ladies, the butterfly headdress and the steeple cap passed out of fashion, and a grave headgear came in which has been compared with a dog-kennel. Laws were enacted to prevent middle class extravagance, for instance, women whose husbands could not afford to maintain a light horse for the King' service had no business with gowns or petticoats of silk, chains of gold French hoods or bonnets of velvet—little restrictions which would be hardly do now-a-days, one imagines.

The distinguishing note of Elizabethan dress was the cambric collar, wide and starched with its rows upon rows of ruffs. The skirt of a fashionable woman was drawn out almost at right angles from the waist until she looked as though she were standing within a great cloth drum.

With the reign of Charles I., these and many other extravagances began to disappear, and the belt or girdle ceased to be worn save by those who carried a sword. Then, too, in this period, we have the Puritan garb, with its severe staidly cut coat, wide-brimmed, high-crowned felt hat, and also the gay long-haired cavalier, with lace at his band edge, wrist, and wide boot tops, with his feathered hat, his short breeches. Charles II. brought many fashions, both for men and women, from the French Court, including the adornments of feathers and ruffles in profusion. Pepys records how the king set the style of wearing vests and periwigs.

William III.'s grave court was not one in which new styles flourished. Long-waisted and straitly cut stays were, however, worn and the gown had skirts gathered up to show the petticoat.

A distinguishing note of the 18th century was the three-cornered cocked hat. It was cocked in a hundred different forms, while the wigs worn were generally powdered, but a smaller, or Ramillie wig soon drove out the huge and costly full-bottomed periwig—even for ceremonial occasions.

* * *

Women's dress in this century was dominated by the hoop-petticoat, and by 1750 this fashionable structure had become so huge that architects began to allow for its passage up London stairways by curving the balusters outward! Another interesting but not very lovely fashion was that of headdressings, which reached the height of extravagance in George III.'s reign. Hair kneaded with pomatum and flour was drawn up over a cushion or pad of wool, and twisted into curls and knots and decorated with artificial flowers and bows of ribbon. This was the work of a skilled barber, and the dressing, we are told, sometimes remained unopened for weeks, at the end of which time sublimate powder was needed to dispose of the tenantry which had multiplied within.

Before 1790 women had begun to dismantle their high headgear, returning to nature by way of a fizzled bush like a bishop's wig, with a few curls hanging over the shoulders. Skirts became a moderate size, then came the short waists, the bodice ending under the arm-pits.

There is a good story which one might tell here of how Napoleon put down a fashion in his own peculiar way. One night at the Luxembourg, when a number of great ladies were present in the most exiguous costumes, he ordered the domestics to pile up a monstrous fire, saying pointedly, "Do you not see that all these ladies are undressed?" The rebuke produced its intended effect.

The 19th century saw a rapid change in both men's and women's fashions, and the various changes since then are too well-known at this time to need recalling. Only a few of the many extraordinary styles which were in vogue have been mentioned for the subject is a voluminous one. But however attractive the good ladies and gentlemen of these periods may have seemed then, the general opinion to-day will be that modern dress is the most becoming, though, personally, one would except the Greek apparel from this generalisation.

WOMEN'S INTEREST.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July, 25.

THE KING AND THE TEACHERS.

Five thousand senior teachers of the elementary schools of London were entertained by the King to a garden party at Buckingham palace on Saturday; and 500 selected children from the schools sang sweet, old-fashioned melodies for the royal party. On the great lawn two regimental bands played popular tunes. The ornamental water was bright with splashes of regal colour, for the King's watermen, in their quaint scarlet uniforms spent a busy afternoon in rowing guests along the surprising course of the water, which in parts resembles a rustic stream flowing between high banks with lush meadow grass and rushes. A few guests explored the grounds, and found it quite easy to get lost. Most of the company stayed on the lawn waiting for the royal party. Led by members of the Household, the King and Queen walked in the grounds, passing through long lanes of their guests bowing all the while to their salutations. The King wore a grey frock suit with a white carnation in his buttonhole. The Queen's dress was of brilliant blue with a spreading feather in her hat to match. Princess Mary, wearing a frock of duller blue, walked with Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Duke of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenberg (in black with a purple hat), and the Duchess of Albany (in black and white) completed the royal party.

CHILDREN'S GLEE-SINGING.

The prettiest event was the glee-singing by the children. A three part madrigal. "How merrily we live," a lullaby, and "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," led up to the quaint four-part rota, seven centuries old, "Summer is icumen in," the full choir singing, while a score of girls in white danced on the green. At the end of the music the King and Queen walked up to the children and thanked them warmly. They replied with three shrill and happy cheers. Dr. Borland, the conductor, was presented. The royal party had tea in a tent on the lawn, and for the guests tea was served in great marquess close by.

ROYALTY AT THE PICCADILLY.

Queen Alexandra leaves, by the way, very shortly for Denmark, and with her goes, of course, her sister, the Empress Marie. Being still in deep mourning for the King of Greece, the royal sisters have attended no public entertainments such as the Opera or theatre, this season. Dull days can hardly all the same be said to have been their portion, for a constant succession of guests have been entertained at Marlborough House amongst them several of Queen Alexandra's nephews from Denmark and Greece, the season's *lion de luxe*, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Russian Emperor's sister, the Grand Duchess Xenia, who, with her husband and her daughter, always put up at that most cheery of hostelries and amusing of supper places—the Piccadilly.

ROYAL WEDDING DATE.

Though nothing official has been made known as to the date of the marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife, whose engagement was announced last Wednesday, it is believed that the ceremony will take place in October, before the Duke of Connaught returns to Canada to resume his

(Continued on page 8.)

SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

NO PUNITIVE FORCE TO BE SENT.

BRITISH POLICY.

MR. HARCOURT'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Dillon asked for an assurance from Mr. Harcourt that there would be no forward movement in the shape of a punitive expedition in Somaliland until the House had had an opportunity of discussing it.

Mr. Harcourt replied that such a movement was contrary to the whole policy of the Government, which was to keep the coast and a small radius from the coast. All the necessary steps would be taken to protect the friendly tribes. —Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The *Morning Post* says that our policy in Somaliland must be revised. We must either retire altogether or strengthen our position. The latter course, says the paper, appears to be inevitable. We ought to have advanced our fortified base to the tableland with a military road and a chain of forts from Berbera and possibly even a railway.—Reuter.

THE AMERICAN SENSATION.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST GOVERNOR SULZER.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Sulzer affair absorbs American interest. It implies so far a triumph for Tammany, whose influence upon the administration of New York Governor Sulzer steadfastly combated.

The articles of impeachment have already been drawn up and will be submitted to the New York Senate to-day. They charge Sulzer with high crimes of misdemeanour, making false statements, and preventing witnesses from giving evidence before the Committee of Investigation.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Governor Sulzer's trial will take place on September 18. Mr Sulzer, who should automatically relinquish the Governorship on his impeachment, announces his intention to resist removal by every weapon at his disposal.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn will take up the duties of Governor.—Reuter.

ARMAMENTS OF EUROPE.

NOT THE LEAST PROSPECT OF REDUCTION.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

During the discussion on the Finance Bill in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George said there was not the slightest prospect at the present moment of any reduction in armaments. Rather the reverse. However, he did not despair of international co-operation to arrest expenditure after the events of the last twelve months. Few people realised how near to disaster we had been in that time.—Reuter.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

STOCKS STEADILY BEING ABSORBED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Acland, in reply to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons to-day, said that the stocks of Indian opium in China were steadily being absorbed in the provinces which were not yet closed. There seemed reason to expect that the whole would ultimately be absorbed. The Government had no reason to suppose that China was not earnest in suppressing opium-growing. —Reuter.

DERRY RIOTING CONTINUES.

MAGISTRATE AND HEAD CONSTABLE INJURED.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Rioting was renewed in Londonderry yesterday evening, crowds of Nationalists and Orangemen stoning each other. The police charged each crowd alternately.

The Magistrate, whom the police asked to advise the Orangemen to go home, was knocked down and hurt. The Head Constable was shot, and an inspector injured by a stone.—Reuter.

A LABOUR DISPUTE.

London, Aug. 14.

In the by-election at Chesterfield the Labourite executive have repudiated the Liberal-Labour candidate, Mr. Kenyon, who is the nominee of the Miners' Federation and Dockers' Union and have selected Mr. Scurr to oppose Mr. Kenyon and Mr. Christie (Unionist) —Reuter.

MR. HORNELL'S POST.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Sir John Spear, said Lord Crewe was not prepared to lay papers on the table in connection with Mr. Hornell's appointment. Full information had already been given in the debates.—Reuter.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

CHINESE REVOLT.

REBELS CROSS THE BORDER.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.

The bulk of the rebels fled from the Woosung forts the night before their surrender, which caused immense relief in Shanghai. The rebels have regained possession of Nanking.—Reuter.

ADVANCE ON HANKOW.

HANKOW, Aug. 14.

The Hunanese rebels reported to be 25,000 strong have crossed the border and defeated a small force of Hupeh loyalists. They announce their intention to capture Hankow and march on Peking. No alarm is felt at Hankow, which is confident that the Northerners are advancing to defeat the rebels.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

WELL-KNOWN GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The death is announced in Switzerland of Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader.—Reuter.

[Herr August Bebel was 72 years of age and had sat in the Reichstag for over 42 years. He first came into notoriety for a heated personal campaign against the Prussian autocracy. Charges of high treason and imprisonment followed, but only left Bebel in high favour with the people and in 1873 he was returned to the Reichstag with amaprite, which was 4,000 votes greater than that which he secured at his previous election. A great impetus was at this time given to the German Labour party, the two sections of which in 1874 polled 351,670 votes, an increase of 236,000 over that given in 1871. Bebel later took up the question of Labour organisation, and he undoubtedly raised German workingmen's unions to a high point of efficiency. This, it may interest Labourites in Britain to know, is considered in Germany to have been rendered an easier task by the military discipline to which all working-men are for a certain number of years subjected. Bebel thus won an unchallenged position in Socialism in Germany, and filled his post at the head of its forces brilliantly and forcefully, for some years. He was possessed of ample means, an ardent admirer having bequeathed him £20,000.]

UNIVERSITY IN CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation of members of the House of Commons, who asked that financial assistance from the Boxer Indemnity Fund, or otherwise, be given for the proposed University in China.

Mr. Lloyd George promised to submit the proposal to the Cabinet.—Reuter.

KING MANOEL'S WEDDING.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Prince of Wales will represent the King at the marriage of the ex-King Manoel at Sigmaringen on September 4.—Reuter.

FINANCE BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Finance Bill has passed its third reading.—Reuter.

KNIGHT'S INSIGNIA STOLEN.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

During the absence in the country of Sir Charles Raitt Cleveland, thieves stole from his flat in Piccadilly, a quantity of jewellery and medals, including his insignia of K. C. I. E.—Reuter.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Italy and France have announced their intention of participating in the San Francisco Exhibition.—Reuter.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS CASE.

MRS. STEPHENS REFUSED BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

The special correspondent of the *Madras Mail* thelegraphs from Kottayam yesterday that Mrs. Stephens has petitioned the Kottayam Sessions Court for release on bail. Bala Krishna Menon Vakil appeared in support. He argued that there was no *prima facie* case against her and that she was detained in the station, lock-up on mere suspicion.

Sircar Vakil Thomas Varugise, who opposed, said that there was good circumstantial evidence in support of the charge. The petitioner, if released, was likely to tamper with the chief prosecution witnesses who were her domestic servants, and the petitioner and the co-accused were solely responsible for the pendency of the proceedings before the Magistrate, in as much as, if they had not applied for an adjournment, the inquiry would have been completed by now.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. Raman Tampi, passed orders to-day rejecting the petition without prejudice to the petitioner's right to renew the application after the evidence tending to incriminate her has been recorded. The Judge added that no restraint would be placed on her, except such as was absolutely necessary to prevent communication with witnesses, and all possible precautions for her privacy and safety would be adopted, having regard to her position, delicate health and present pitiable plight.

VANCOUVER RIOT.

STRIKERS ATTACK THE POLICE.

400 TROOPS WITH MAXIMS CALLED OUT.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Aug. 14.

Serious rioting has occurred in the Vancouver mining centres, where 3,000 men have been on strike for three months. The strikers attacked the police, injuring several of them.—Reuter

LATER.

Four hundred troops, with two maxims, have been despatched to Nanaimo and Ladysmith to place those towns under military law.

The Police are powerless to deal with the miners on strike, who have driven out the non-Unionists, killing one by dynamiting his house.—Reuter.

BREACH OF TRUST.

EX-POLICE SERGEANT CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

George Hayden Cooper, formerly a sergeant in the Bombay Police, was charged to-day, before Major P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle. The complainant, Private Langhorn, lent a cycle to the accused to go to Kirkee and never saw him again. Langhorn had hired the cycle, and had to pay the owner Rs. 60 for it.

The accused admitted having received the machine, but said it was stolen while he was in Kirkee station on business. He did not inform the police or the complainant that the machine had been stolen because he was worried over a case in which he was convicted in Bombay. He pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, said that in consideration of his having already been in custody for fifteen days, he would deal liniently with him. A fine of Rs. 60 was imposed which, if recovered was to be paid to the complainant as compensation. The alternative was two months' rigorous imprisonment So far, the fine has not been paid.

THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon were "At Home" yesterday afternoon at Government House, about 400 people attending the reception.

The guests were received in the Throne Room, in which a detachment of the Bodyguard was drawn up.

The scene in the garden was one of great brilliance, the guests being representative of all the communities.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

It is understood that the Government of India are at present considering a proposal to give what is known as the old Imperial Secretariat building to the west of Government House to the proposed Technological Institute Committee, which recently considered the question of establishing a technological institute and recommenced that Writers' Building might be utilised for the proposed institute. If the Imperial Secretariat is given to the institute some alterations in the building will be necessary involving enormous expenditure.

It may be mentioned in this connection that it was at first proposed to give the Imperial Secretariat to the Eastern Bengal State Railway to be utilised as their head office, but that scheme has apparently been abandoned. The fate of the other Imperial buildings, now practically empty; is still unknown. It is said that the Bengal Secretariat Press which is still looking for a site has asked to be given one of the vacant buildings. It is understood that the Government of India will be paid for the buildings it makes over to the local Government according to valuation.

MATCHES MANUFACTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

A syndicate has been formed by the name of Indo-Burma Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., with a capital of £30,000 divided into shares of £1 each, with a view to carrying on the manufacture of matches in India and Burma, Mr. Evans, Managing Director of the Company in India and Burma, has been promised by the local Government concessions for wood and also the services of a selected forest officer. The first factory of the company will be started near Rangoon at an estimated cost of £7,200 in machinery and buildings. The prospectus of the company is being issued.

THE MAINPURI SATI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

Arguments in the appeal in the Mainpuri Sati case, in which two Brahmans were sentenced to two years' and three others to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for abetment of suicide, were heard in the Allahabad High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Ryves. Mr. Satya Chunder Mukerjee for the appellants submitted that the facts as disclosed in the case did not constitute the offence of abetment against the accused, who even informed the police and tried to prevent the self-immolation of the widow.

Judgment has been reserved.

THE TREATY OF BUKHAREST.

AUSTRIA TO STAND BY BULGARIA.

UNLIKELY INTERFERENCE BY RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.

Although no official notification of the abandonment of Russia's intention to revise the Treaty of Bukharest has yet been received, official circles reckon on the possibility of Austria standing alone in this matter. They declare that, whatever may be Russia's ultimate attitude, Austria will consistently continue the policy of working for permanent peace in the Balkans, and will seek to prevent excessive humiliation of Bulgaria.—Reuter.

MORE BALKAN GREETINGS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has telegraphed to the King of Rumania congratulating him on the success of Rumania in securing peace and assuring him of his continued interest in the welfare of Rumania.

King Carol has replied thanking the Emperor for the fresh proof of his faithful friendshipe and paying a tribute to the great part the Emperor Francis Joseph took in the conclusion of peace.—Reuter.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH TO LEAVE INDIA NEXT SPRING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The *Pioneer's* Army correspondent at Home mentions as a settled fact the departure from India next spring of Sir O'Moore Creagh, who does not desire to spend another summer in Simla. This will curtail His Excellency's period of office by only six months. The question of a successor will doubtless be decided within the next few weeks, and as the London newspapers show there is much speculation as to the selection that will be made.

EXPANSION OF DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The decision that the expansion of the modern city of Delhi should be southwards beyond the walls from Ajmere to the Delhi gate has given great satisfaction locally. This is the natural direction for extension and not far away to west beyond Sad Bazar. It is believed that private enterprise is already applying for building ground on the area to be allotted for expansion.

[Home sporting news and notes and full reports of local matches will be found on page 5.]

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the date of relief.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S., has been allowed extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. J. F. Daly, to act as Lecturer in Dentistry at the Grant Medical College and ex official Dental Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital during the absence of Mr. C. Efford, on leave.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, to be a Magistrate of the first class.

The services of Captain W.A. Mearns, Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., Commissioner, Northern Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days with effect from 14th August or subsequent date.

During the absence on privilege leave of the Honourable Mr. R P Barrow, I C S or pending further orders:—Mr. C. W M Hudson, I C S., to act as Commissioner, Northern Division and Mr. H. V. Braham, I C S., to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Thana, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days with effect from 23rd August or subsequent date.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 5th August.

Mr. Hiranand Khushiram Kirpalani, I.C.S., passed with credit and Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit, District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 5th August.

During the absence of Commander C. W. Shearme, R.I.M., on leave. Commander St. L. S. Warden, R.I.M., to act as Examiner in Navigation in addition to his duties as President of the Board of Examiner and Examiner in Seamanship.

The Rev. H. Foote, Chaplain of Camp, Aden, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 21st August or subsequent date.

The Rev F. W. M. Hamerton, Chapian of Steamer Point, Aden, to be Chaplain of Camp, Aden, in addition to his other duties.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second Lieutenant K. J. McNeill to be Lieutenant, vice H. J. Graham, promoted J.B. Barclay to be Second Lieutenant, vice K. J. McNeill, promoted. Surgeon-Lieutenant F. H. Ambler to be Surgeon-Captain.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., Commissioner in Sind, to be Honorary Colonel of the Corps, vice A. D. Younghusband, C.S.I., resigned.

Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, on return to duty, to act as Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. F. W. Marrs, on relief, to act as Educational Inspector, Central Division.

Captain J. F. Fawcett, 2nd Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles is granted one year's leave out of India on private affairs from the 15th August.

FLOODS HAVOC.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO IRRIGATION.

EIGHT RELIEF CENTRES OPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The following official particulars have been received from Orissa:—

The Bytarari flood did enormous damage to the irrigation works, two capital embankments being breached in several places, while the Range No. 2 high level canal has been breached in sixty places, some masonry being carried away. Range No. 3 was breached in about thirty place, and three hundred feet of the Barha weir was carried away. As regards private property, information at present is meagre, all the Collectors being on the spot investigating. In the Balasore district nearly all the crops are ruined, but time remains to resow them and the same probably applies to other districts. No loss of life is yet reported nor specific damage to houses, though doubtles there must have been considerable amount of loss in the latter.

The floods in Bengal have subsided, the East Indian Railway Company have repaired the breach near Burdwan, and through trains will run from to-day on their own line. The official report says there was no loss of life. The central relief committee has opened eight centres at Burdwan, Turkeswar and Amta, with two hundred and fifty workers. Communication has been established with Contai. The dead bodies of a man, and a woman with a child on her lap were found at the bund three miles north of Contai. The loss of crops and cattle in those tracts is reported to be enormous. Famine seems inevitable. It is estimated that the relief work will extennd over six months.

REPORT BY HON. MR. LYON.

The following report has been sent by the Hon'ble Mr. P. C Lyon, C, S. I., Member of the Executive Council:—

Enquiries at Burdwan show that the flood has had a strictly local effect, the town of Burdwan suffering almost as much as any other area. In the interior there has been great loss of mud houses, stocks of grain, and personal property, but the floods have subsided everywhere so rapidly that the loss of crops or of cattle is not great. Two or three isolated accidents causing death by drowning have been reported but apart from that there has been no report of loss of life from any quarter. Charitable Marwaris, volunteers and others are rendering help in the distribution of immediate relief to villages in the interior and much similar relief is being given to the refugees in the town. Officers sent out from Hooghly and Serampore have reached Tarakeswar, and report that the breaches in the Damoodar near Jamalpore south of Burdwan have caused damage similar to that caused in Burdwan, Details are not yet available except that there has been no less of life.

The flood is subsiding rapidly and all necessary relief has been undertaken by rich merchants of Serampore and the neighbourhood. Information has not yet been received from the Arambagh subdivision of the Hooghly District to the west of the Damoodar river, but the conditions here are probably similar to those in Burdwan. The Collector of Midnapore has reported that there has been no loss of life in Contai sub-division but the floods have coverd a considerable area in the lowing tracts to the north of that town.

CONGESTED WATER AT AMTA.

Information received to-day, with reference to the area around the south of Tarkeswar is on the whole favourable, but the flood water is said to be congested to the neighbourhood of Amta especially south of that place. The District Magistrate of Howrah has gone to Amta, and the Sub-divisional Officer of Ulubaria is arranging for boats and supplies to assist the villagers in this area. Mr. Lyon is going out with the authorities of the Howrah-Amta Railway as far as possible along the Amta and Champadamga branches to-morrow

NAVSARI LAMP CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

BARODA, Aug. 14.

The Navsari lamp case appeal against the judgment of the city judge, Mr. Fadke, was heard before Chief Justice Bhandarkar and Justice Karandikar on Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Gokhale Patkar and Mr Deo appeared for the appellant, Dustoor Dorabji Ustamji, while Mr Trimbak Hari Acharya represented the respondent Mehervanji Darji

The causes for appeal having been put forth by the appellant pleader, Mr. Gokhale the judges declared there was no necessity to hear the respondent, and confirming the judgment of the lowed court dismissed the appeal.

CHARGE AGAINST A MUNSIFF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE Aug. 14.

A departmental enquiry into the case of Munshi Misar Ahmad, Munsiff of Bhakkar, in the Mianwali district, who is accused of corruption and delegating his work to his clerk, begins at Bhakkar to-day. The enquiry will be conducted by Mr. Parker, Sessions Judge and Mr. Herbert, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, will represent the Crown.

TRAGEDY OF THE ALPS.

The body of a tourist named Kumposcht, who committed suicide in a cave on Mount Buchstein in the Austrian Alps, where he was stormbound for two days and nights, has been brought down the mountain. Herr Kumposcht went up the mountain with a friend, Herr Werner. They were overtaken by a storm. Herr Kumposcht remained on the mountain while his friend went for assistance. In a diary he left behind Herr Kumposcht describes how lonely he felt, though he could see the lights in the villages on the plain below. Overcome with exhaustion, he crept into a cave where finally, to put end to his anxiety, he opened a vein with a pocket-knife, with which he also pierced his heart in four places. The last words written by him read, "Werner has gone for assistance, but has not returned I cannot bear the suspense any longer."

KARACHI MOSQUE

MOSLEM VERSION OF RECENT INCIDENT.

Haji Abdulla Haroon and Haji Abdoolshakoor Haji Abdoolkader of Karchi have addressed the following letter (referred to in our leading article this morning) to the *Sind Gazette*, concerning the mosque incident of Sunday last:—

Sir,—In order to allay the excitement and to prevent the misunderstanding that are likely to prevail in Karachi, and far beyond Karachi, in consequence of a very unfortunate occurrence here we ask you to be good enough to publish the following facts in the *Sind Gazette* for the information of all concerned. We may say at once that Muhammadans of every class have reason to be deeply grateful to the Collector of Karachi, Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., and to the Government of which he is so able and sympathetic a representative, for the marvellously prompt and satisfactory action taken by him to address a grave Muhammadan wrong almost as soon as the wrong had been committed and certainly quite as soon as he came to hear of it. The Muhammadans are in fact entirely appeased and quieted by Mr. Hudson's strong and masterful action, which convinces them that now, as always in the past, the Muhammadans may implicitly rely on the Government to protect them with a powerful hand in the enjoyment of those religious privileges which are so dear to them.

The facts which have created so much commotion are these:—

In Macleod Road, Karachi, near to the City railway station, in the ground allotted to the Railway Police Lines, there is situated, facing the road, a small Muhammadan mosque, used mainly by Muhammadan railway police sepoys, but also to some extent by the general public, and particularly by Muhammadan railway passengers going to or coming from the railway station. To look at, the mosque is of no architectural account whatever; in fact, it is not really a building but a small praying place, roofless, with a low enclosure so inconspicuous as to be unobserved by passers by, unless they be Muhammadans with an eye to recognise it. All the same, as you, Sir, must be aware, places of worship in Islam do not measure their holiness by their architecture: the humblest and lowliest is equally holy with the most majestic; and this little, obscure *masjid* stand for as much to pious Moslems as any mosque in the city or indeed as the *Jama Masjid* of Delhi or the Selim Mosque at Adrianople. It is important that this fact should be fully realised, because otherwise people who see how very unpretentious this little praying-place is may make the mistake of thinking that what is said in this letter is a fuss about nothing. We would further remark here that this particular mosque is about eighteen years old and during all that time has been in unquestioned possession and use of the Muhammadans as a place of prayer. Also we are given to understand that the railway authorities formerly made over the site in perpetuity to the Muhammadans for religious purposes.

Last evening (Sunday) about five o'clock a European railway official with some coolies came to the mosque and ordered the demolition of the sacred western wall or *mihrab* and the pulpit or *mimbar*. This work was forthwith carried out, and in a short time the sacred parts of the mosque were razed to the ground. The appurtenances of the mosque were also removed. Incidentally some acts of desecration were committed, no doubt unwittingly, but as it is not our object to stir up feeling, which is already high enough, we forbear from recounting these. We would only mention, as showing the reason for Muhammadan excitement, that a Muhammadan worshipper who was actually engaged in reading the holy *Quran* at the time was ejected.

A point to be observed here is that no sort of legal or official notice had been given either by the railway or by any other authority of the intention to demolish this mosque, and consequently the act came as a complete surprise and a painful shock to those Muhammadans who witnessed it and to the many more who speedily heard of it afterwards.

This incident, following so soon after the Cawnpore mosque affair, created extraordinary perturbation in the Muhammadan mind—and questions were being anxiously asked such as, What has come over our benevolent British Government that it allows our mosque to be desecrated—a thing hitherto entirely unknown under British rule? The local leaders of the Muhammadans exerted themselves to the utmost to get control of popular feeling and they succeeded in keeping the people entirely quiet and orderly. But they were able to do this only by assuring the people that what had happened would be strictly inquired into by the Government and that the Government would surely do justice to the Muhammadans and wipe out this insult to Islam.

We may add that the Muhammadans of Karachi, in their excitement, telegraphed the news of this distressing affair over the whole of India, in order to be sure of obtaining the universal sympathy and help of their co-religionists in their present sudden misfortune.

Happily, all reason for excitement is now over. Early this morning the Collector of Karachi, on hearing of the outrage, lost no time in visiting the scene, where a quiet crowd had collected, and a searching inquiry was made on the spot with all speed. There and then the Collector issued orders that the mosque was to be rebuilt and fully restored forthwith; and sure enough in less than no time coolies were seen to be at work rebuilding the dismantled *mihrab* and *mimbar* and before the morning had passed away the mosque was completely re-erected.

It will be seen that so far as the European railway officer is concerned he acted, as we think, mistakenly; and doubtless the railway authorities will satisfy Muhammadan feeling by making a strict inquiry into the matter and by publishing the result. But Muhammadans believe that the European officer was misled, and that a member of a certain non-Muhammadan religious organisation whose feelings towards Islam are well known—was responsible. It is of the greatest importance that the Government should realise this and act accordingly; remembering that nothing but the great self-restraint practised by the Muhammadans here under the careful control of their leaders and the quick and decisive action of the Collector averted serious developments. For their own part the Muhammadans are consulting legal opinion to ascertain whether they have any remedy in law against one who, they believe, has brought this unlooked for trouble upon them.

CAWNPORE RIOT CASE.

11 ACCUSED BOYS DISCHARGED.

APPLICATION TO TRANSFER CASE REFUSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 14.

The case in which 120 persons are accused of rioting and causing grievous hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duty, under sections 147 and 333, I. P. C., was taken up to-day before Mr. H. M. Smith, Special Magistrate, who has been appointed to hear the case. The place was closely guarded by a strong force of armed police. The same set of counsel appeared as yesterday.

Mr. Mazharul Haque, who led on behalf of the defence, put in an application under section 529, Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that the accused wanted a fortnight's time to move the Governor-General in Council for a transfer of the case to some Court, subordinate to any High Court other than the Allahabad High Court. The petition alleged that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who visited the scene of the occurrence in Cawnpore and made certain inquiries, delivered a speech at Agra on August 6, and made pronouncement on some of the most vital and material points in issue, which have yet to be decided in a Court of Law, and has thereby most materially prejudiced the case against the accused. Further that at the instance of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the physical features of the scene of the occurrence which would have most materially helped the court in arriving at correct decision have been completely changed and thus a great deal of most important evidence in the case has been destroyed and lost and that the accused apprehended that full justice will not be done to them by the courts in these provinces, subordinate to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Haque intimated that a memorial to the Governor-General in Council, praying for the transfer of the case which had been prepared in Calcutta was ready.

Mr. Boys opposed the application on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Haque, in arguing read an extract from the Agra speech of His Honour relating to the Cawnpore riot. Counsel said that the police, and not the Mahomedans, were the aggressors in the case, and referring to the allegation regarding fanaticism said, that he repudiated that statement on behalf of the Mahomedans of Cawnpore and that it was an insult to their religion. Counsel said there were other statements too made by His Honour which would be contested word for word.

COURT REFUSES PERMISSION.

The Court, in passing orders, said that the first ground urged in support of the application was that some of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's pronouncements in his Agra speech had prejudiced the case against the accused. It was urged that the pronouncement "a breach of public tranquility had taken place of such a sharp and violent nature that the local authorities were compelled to use, for its repression the whole force at their command," prejudges the question as to who were the aggressors in the riot. But the Court was unable to agree with that view. Another reference was to the humanity of the police officers. It was denied that the police were humane, but the point was not in the issue. It was argued that the pronouncement that "the utmost care was taken to distinguish between active participants in the trouble and innocent on-lookers," was prejudging the case against the accused who were arrested as they were judged to be active participants. The Magistrate did not agree with that view, as every individual case was to be judged on its own merits and it could not be conceived how any court could be influenced by remarks in a speech made by one who was not an eye witness. The application was therefore, refused.

The names of 118 accused were then called out one by one and nearly two dozen of the accused gave their ages as between 12 and 16. After a complete list of the accused had been prepared Mr. Boys on behalf of the Crown, asked permission to withdraw the case against eleven boys who did not appear to be more than sixteen years of age.

The Magistrate granted permission, and these eleven boys were discharged.

An adjournment was asked for in the case of six accused who were seriously injured and could not conveniently attend the Court.

The adjournment was granted.

The case against the 107 accused will be taken up to-morrow at 11 a. m.

FALL OF WATER AT ATTOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 14.

There has been a sudden heavy fall of water at Attock. On the 8th instant, the gauge readings there showed 42 feet; two days later, i. e., on the 10th instant, there was a drop of 14 feet, and on the 11th there was a further fall of 8 feet there being only 20 feet of water now. This sudden considerable fall in two days is causing much uneasiness among the Zemindars of Sind.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council will be held at Barnes Court, Simla, on Friday, September 19, at 11 a. m.

At the weekly meeting of the Bank of Bengal to-day, it was decided not to change the bank rate which is at four per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, passed Suez at 6 a. m. on Thursday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MAHOMEDAN FAMILY DISPUTE.

Jan Mahomed Abdoola Datoo and another sued Datu Jaffer, Ismail Datu and Abdulla Datu, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. Bhandarker, with Mr. Vaidya, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetji and Co., were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Mirza, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, was for the first defendant; the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, for the second, and Mr. B. J. Wadia, with Mr. R. J. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Nadirsha Darabsha, for the third.

The plaint showed that one Jaffer Peerbhoy and his son, the first defendant, and his two grandsons who were the other defendants, owned some movable and immovable properties in Malad and carried on business in cloth, grocery, bamboo, grass, etc., in Bombay and Malad. In 1875, Jafferbhoy died leaving his wife, his son, the first defendant, his grandsons, the plaintiffs, and the other defendants. Since the death of Jaffer Peerbhoy, the defendants and the first plaintiff lived as members of a joint family and acquired several immovable properties at Malad and Bombay and also carried on their business in those places. On February 13, 1879, the first defendant and his son, the second defendant, with a view to defeat the right of the third defendant and also that of the plaintiffs, induced the third defendant, who was addicted to drinking and other bad vices, and heavily involved, to sign a document purporting to be a release by fraud, misrepresentation, and undue influence; whereby the third defendant purported to give up all his right, title and interest in the family properties and also that of his wife and the first plaintiff, who was then eight months old, for a sum of Rs. 400. The plaintiffs said that the release had never been acted upon and its terms were never carried into effect, and that, notwithstanding the release, they lived with the first two defendants and were maintained out of the joint family properties, and their marriage and other ceremonies were performed out of the joint family funds. The release was inoperative and not binding on them or the third defendant. About October 8, 1902, the first defendant, who was old and infirm, and who was under the influence of the second defendant was induced by him to make a deed of gift in his favour of all the joint properties. About July, 1912, disputes arose between them and the second defendant relating to the plaintiffs' rights and interests in the family properties. With a view to compel the plaintiffs and their father, the third defendant, to abandon the plaintiffs' claim the first defendant, at the instigation of the second, filed a suit in August, 1912, in the Thana court for a declaration that the properties in the plaint of that suit were of his absolute ownership and the plaintiffs and the third defendant had no interest therein. That suit was still pending. The plaintiffs further said that all the properties standing in the names of the first two defendants were the ancestral properties of a joint family and they and the third defendant had an interest in the same. The deed of gift in favour of the second defendant was invalid and they were entitled to a partition of the family properties. They prayed that it should be declared that the properties and the business belonged to a joint family, and their rights should be declared; that the first two defendants should be restrained by an order of the court from alienating the same, and that a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the properties.

The first and the second defendants denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to the relief claimed.

The third defendant that this he was the son of the first defendant and was the co-partner of the family. He submitted that the document was inoperative and was not binding on him and the plaintiffs, and they were still partners with the first two defendants. He also submitted that the deed of gift of October 8, 1902, of the second defendant, was void and of no effect, and that it should be ordered to be delivered and cancelled. He prayed that the first defendant should be restrained by an order and injunction of the court from proceeding with the suit in the Thana court; that his rights in the family property should be ascertained and given effect to and that a proper sum should be allowed for his maintenance out of the family properties; further, that his costs should be provided for.

After recording some evidence the Court rose for the day.

THE "RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah were yesterday engaged in hearing the appeal preferred by Mr. C. H. Rogers, the editor, and Mr. C. V. Moffat, the printer, respectively, of the *Railway Times*.

Both the accused were charged at the instance of Colour-Sergeant Martin, of "A" Company of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, with publishing defamatory articles in two issues of that paper, under the heading "De Profundis." Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted both the accused in respect of the two articles complained of, and sentenced Mr. Rogers to pay a fine of Rs. 250 on each charge and Mr. Moffat, Rs. 50 in respect of each charge.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, with Mr. Murzban and Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. Godinho, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Campbell, instructed by Mr. Vicaji, was for the complainant, while Mr. Patker, the Government Pleader, was for the Crown.

Mr. Talyarkhan, in opening the case, stated that Mr. Rogers was the Secretary of the Amalgamated Soricty of Railway Servants, and one of his duties was to conduct a weekly organ of that soci ty, known as the *Railway Times*. This was entirely devoted to the interest of railway servants. He was ch rged in respect of an article which appeared in this paper on March 8, 1913. The article was headed, "De Profundis," and dealt with a shabby, unsatisfactory and unbecoming funeral which was accorded to a guard named Armstead, who was a member of the Volunteer Corps. In a subsequent article, Mr. Rogers, in reply to the complainant, had stated that the complainant was let down very gently. The defence was that the art cles were written in perfect good faith and in the interests of the Railway Volunteers, and, therefore, in the interests of the general public. The article ventilated a very grave grievance and was written on facts and information supp ed by one Mr. Williamson and one Mr. Game, who were in the railway service and holding responsible posts.

In answer to the court, counsel said that Mr. Rogers took every possible step to verify the information, and his assistant, Mr. Crawley, also investigated the information which had been supplied by Mr. Williamson and Mr. Game.

Mr. Talyarkhan further submitted that the only issue in the case was whether the facts such as were laid before the accused, were communicated to him, and whether he had reasonable grounds for believing in the truth of those allegations. On these issues, the learned Magistrate found in favour of Mr. Rogers. If the Magistrate's whole judgment was read, it would be clear that he had found that the accused's innocence had been established.

Mr. Talyarkhan then read the evidence of several witnesses and dealt with the law relating to the case.

While commenting on the articles Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that they had to consider the tone of the articles as a whole. Counsel then cited several authorities and had not concluded his address when the court rose for the day.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Dossabhai Hiraji, a postal sorter, had been sentenced under the Post Office Act on two charges of theft to six months' hard labour by Mr. Clements, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Lovji Wadia, instructed by Mr. Relay was for the accused and the Government pleader was for the Crown.

The facts of this case were reported in yesterday's issue.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in confirming the conviction and sentence, said that Mr. Wadia had urged on behalf of the accused all that could be possibly said against the conviction. In the absence of any rational explanation as to how the accused came to be in possession of the stolen property, the natural inference was that he was guilty.

His Lordship added that a very determined attack had been made against the character of the Police Sub-Inspector Yasumia Babamia, but the court was opinion that there was no foundation for such an attack.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

IGNORANT PILGRIM DECEIVED AND ROBBED.

Mr. Gulamhusaine Rehamtulla Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of a case of considerable interest to Mahomedan pilgrims who are often deceived and robbed by "budmashes" who take advantage of their ignorance and simplicity. In the present case, the culprit was an imposter who styled himself a Pir, a holy man, and secured the implicit confidence of a pilgrim, robbed him of Rs. 2,000 and eloped with his wife, taking away his child, too, to Baroda, where the wife, it is alleged, was killed.

The facts of the case, as disclosed by the evidence, were that Pir Saheb Sayed Huseenshah and Din Mahomed Khedabux belonged to the village of Moradabad. The former having formed his acquaintance, begged to be taken along with Din Mahomed to Mecca where he intended to proceed with his wife and daughter. They all came to Bombay and by conspiring with Rafettula, a barber, he sent away Dinmahomed to Poona, where by pre-arrangement he got him stranded. The barber returned to Bombay and helped the Pir in running away from Bombay with the money, wife and daughter of Din Mahomed. The Pir was arrested in Baroda, where it was discovered that the wife of the pilgrim had met with her death under suspicious circumstances.

In delivering judgment, the Magistrate said that this was a case which called for further investigation on the part of the authorities concerned as from the facts it appeared to his Worship that the complainant's wife had not met with a natural death. The case disclosed most cruel and outrageous conduct on the part of the first accused, who, under the guise of a "pir" (holy man) deceived a pious Mahomedan and ingratiated himself into his confidence and then robbed him of his property and also his wife. It would be well to warn people of such scoundrels who taking advantage of the religious disposition of pious minded Mahomedans and rob and ruin them. His Worship complimented Sub-Inspector Raghunathrao for taking prompt action in the matter which resulted in the arrest and conviction of the accused. But for the action of Mr. Raghunathrao, his Worship remarked, the accused might have escaped.

His Worship sentenced the first accused (the Pir) to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment with hard labour.

The second accused (the barber) was ordered to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Sub-Inspector Shirazi placed Chagan Lalji, a tailor, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday and charged him with the theft, as a servant, of clothes valued at Rs. 20 belonging to his former master, Bala Babaji, a tailor in Princess Street.

The accused worked in complainant's shop till about the end of June last. At noon they used to go for their meals together. On June 28 last they went for their meals as usual. When the complainant returned to the shop he found that the accused had been before him and had taken away some newly made clothes. No trace of the accused could be obtained. On Wednesday the complainant had occasion to go to Mandvi and there he saw the accused working in a shop and had him arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15.

WOMEN'S INTEREST.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

duties as Governor-General of the Dominion. Saturday, October 25, is given as an approximate date.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sybil Sassoon, and Lord Rocksavage, eldest son of the Marquess of Cholmondeley. Miss Sassoon is the only daughter of the late Sir Edward Sassoon, and sister of Sir Philip Sassoon. Other recently announced engagements are those of the Hon. William Fraser, son of Lord and Lady Saltoun and Miss Yvonne Palmer, youngest daughter of the late Sir Elwin Palmer and of Lady Palmer; Mr. Harold Vernon, I.C.S., and Miss Rhona Warre Slade, elder daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir E. Slade and Lady Slade; and Lieutenant Marriott and Miss Margaret Murray, eldest daughter of John and Lady Murray.

AS A FRENCHMAN SEES US.

I saw a Frenchman's impression of the King's visit to Lancashire and am sending it to you, we like to know how others see us "As the King passed amongst us" (the writer remarks), "most of the time dressed in the plain attire of an English gentleman, gracefully raising his hat to the cheering multitude; of all station in life, assembled to greet him, he reminded me more of a Republican President than of a crowned Monarch ruling over one of the mightiest Empires the world has seen built. To the eye of the foreign observer, the Royal progress through the often dingy streets of these great industrial centres of the North seems rather like the simple ride of a beloved father and mother among a large family of beloved and loving children than the official procession of powerful rulers among their loyal subjects.

"Another fact worth notice also called my attention. I refer to the comparatively small military display made upon such an occasion by most of the boroughs through which the Royal party passed. Indeed, at several points the roads were only lined by rows of prettily dressed and happy looking school children, waving little Union Jacks, as their Majesties' carriage went by. What a contrast to the large mustering of soldiery which usually accompanies such ceremonies in most Continental towns, and which, in the opinion of enlightened persons, only tends to isolate the head of the State from the citizens of the nation. A plain glance at the attitude of the crowd is amply sufficient to convince the impartial observer that the King and Queen of England feel quite at home and safe among their people, and need fear no untoward incident. And since I am speaking of the people, may I add how vividly I have been impressed by their orderly conduct, sometimes under rather trying circumstances? Here and there companies of soldiers, Territorials I should say, were drawn up; but in most instances a few policemen were sufficient to maintain a crowd which must have, without doubt, amounted to many a thousand spectators. Everywhere one turned, bright and humorous faces met the eye, engaged in lively conversation, and patiently waiting hour after hour just to catch a passing view of their Sovereigns. For, to the contrary of what I have often witnessed in Continental, and especially French, gatherings on similar occasions, it was not mere idle curiosity to see a pageant that brought there rich and poor in their hundreds, but sincere devotion to the persons of their King and Queen, together with an earnest desire to give them a hearty welcome not only as heads of the Empire, and thus embodying the greatness of Britain past and present, but also, and perhaps more, in their private capacity, as representing English manhood and womanhood at their best. And now a word above the decorations. To the eye of the foreigner the art of town decorating seems in this country to be yet in its infancy. In the various places which I visited during the course of the last week's celebrations, here and there I found some buildings made pretty with flowers and shields of flags. But I must confess that huge flags hanging from high buildings, as is often the case though they may be a token of great loyalty, adds but little to the appearance of a place. Another thing which puzzles the foreigner is the extensive use made of flags of all nations, and even of fancy flags. Abroad, in case of national festivities, we only hoist our national colours. Should a foreign guest honour us with his presence, we also hoist his colours as a compliment to the country he represents. But in no other cases, if I remember correctly, is any use made of foreign flags. Moreover, is not the Union Jack pretty enough of itself to make a brave show. "And now, what is the general impression to be gathered from this Royal tour in Lancashire from the foreigner's point of view? It is the plain fact that England has been able to achieve what no other nation has yet attempted to do—to unite the strongest aspirations of a free Democracy with the utmost respect and love for the ancient traditions of an old Monarchy."

UNDRESS FASHION.

A great storm is raging about the article in "The Times" regarding woman dress. Are we in danger of reverting to the costume of Eve? The writer of an article on July fashions in "The Times" seems to think we are, and there is certainly something in the contention that we are gradually shedding our garments, or, as he puts it, "there is an orgy of undressing going on," which "shows no signs of abating. First, he says, we dispensed with our petticoats, and now our stockings are "of such diaphanous silk as to embarrass the beholder who sees even in the streets so much of them." Then our afternoon gowns are of such flimsy, half-transparent material, and are cut so low that it is difficult to tell the difference between an afternoon and an evening dress. He repeats a story which has been going the rounds of Paris, that an Englishwoman was offered a dress with the following inducement to tempt her: "Madame, sera satisfaite de cette robe, car en mettant un ruban rose dessous, Madame aura l'air completement nue." But, after all, "The Times'" correspondent need not be anxious, for either our dressmaker or the English climate, or both will see to it that we do not revert to too primeval a costume. And there are still quite a number of Englishwomen who have not yet reached the undress stage that he (or is it she?) so much deplores, Where Women are leading. It is hardly to be wondered at that women have taken up "flying," and have instituted a Patriotic Aerial League of their own which is doing signal service. It rained consumedly on the Ladies' Day at Hendon, yet nothing seemed to damp the ardour of the almost wholly feminine crowd, among which wandered beautiful creatures dressed in red, white, and blue, selling badges and getting new recruits for the Society. Many of the onlookers showed an extraordinary knowledge of the mechanics of aviation and a nice judgment of the competitors. I should not be surprised if the navigation of the air were to become as popular—if not more—among the women of the upper classes as yachting is at the present day. Plenty of women went for passenger flights, and Miss Trehawke Davies made her usual sensational ascent of some six thousand feet above Mother Earth. For sheer beauty, the monoplane—particularly the shining white one of Mr. Gustave Hamel—is easily first, and high up in the air, these machines have the appearance of a huge dragon fly. The bi-plane always has the look of a rather clumsy Chinese kite, but Idaresay these box-like "flyers" are just as dear to their pilots as the more beautiful monoplanes. The new science is not only fascinating in itself, but of amazing importance, and the women of the Aerial League are doing yeoman's work in furthering its growth.

PLAIN ENGLISH.

A friend of mine, staying in the Yorkshire Dales, told me a good story.

There was no Church in the village where they were staying; so on Sunday they decided to go to the Chapel. The preacher was, I think, the local blacksmith. During his sermon he referred to clergymen—"They are no use," he said, "they learn Greek and Hebrew and Latin, what for, what language did David and Soleman and Christ speak do you think? Why, good plain English."

BRITISH LIBERTY.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.)

"A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty
"Is worth a whole eternity in bondage."

Nietzsche, in his "Beyond Good and Evil" treats of national genius and character. In it he states as a simple historic propriety that, what Europe has known of noblesse—noblesse of sensibility, of taste, of morals, noblesse in the highest sense of the word—all that is the work and peculiar creation of France; while European vulgarity, and plebian mediocrity of modern ideas is the work of England. For him, the English is not a philosophic race.

BACON?

He is an insult to the philosophic spirit. Hobbes, Hume, and Locke, were for more than a century a lowering and a lessening of the very ides of philosophy. It is against Hume that Kant stood up, and shrugged his shoulders. Schelling said of Locke, "I set him at naught." Hegel and Schopenhauer—not to mention Goethe—were unanimous in condemning the mechanism a l'Anglaise, which makes of the universe a stupid machine. And yet these two drawn to opposite poles of German thought were inimical brothers in philosophy, and knew as brothers alone know how to be divided, and distrustful. "What the English lack, and have always lacked," says he "is what the semi-comic rhetorician, that blunderhead Carlyle, devoid of taste knew so well; and whose convulsed grimaces had no other aim than to mask the defect he was aware of, the lack of veritable intellectual power, of veritable depth of intuition, the lack of philosophy. For a race so devoid of philosophy, it is obstinate.

ATTACHMENT TO LIBERTY

and Christianity is a significant fact, the latter helping to humanise and moralise it. English liberty is not a conquest of reason or philosophy. It is the old patrimony of the barbaric races. United into a nation, the Anglo-Saxon race found nothing more natural to guard its independence than confide it to free hands. A country must have a visible figure for the idea of home to dominate the individual, to get the better of all resistance, and to animate every heart. And what more proper than an island to satisfy the condition? Political empiricism finds in Great Britain the simplest of conditions. She has always been Great Britain. Nature has fixed her frontiers. In all Europe every nation has had to shift, and some are still shifting their frontiers. Wars have a hundred times displaced brought together and sundered again provinces, races, and idioms. Wherever national unity is not achieved, the nation inevitably remains military. The British have always been bellicose never military, and not being military have become free. They have been so before every other people. This liberty has known no servile violences of revolt, no juridic qualities, no philosophic theories. It is living, congenital; unconscious as instinct, similar to natural forces. A singular self-denial, where equality has always to bow down to liberty. This denial and sacrifice, exacted by liberty, is not understood by the other races. The individual thinks less of himself, and more of the nation. The country is a sort of a living god, which needs like the body diverse organs for diverse functions. Men aspire but to work for the health, and the beauty of this immortal body. All tasks are good. There is no wondering why the feet resemble the head. The members of such a society ignore envy. Inequality seems to them even a necessity. Their rights weigh much less with them than their duties. They understand the essential

CONDITION OF NATIONAL LIFE.

Everything is discussed, debated, without reserve, and critisised. Everything is done in broad daylight, in the midst of din. Nothing escapes this universal law. Religion, war, politics, legislation, administration, everything must pass and repass every day through this terrible sieve. Such a spectacle bewilders and frightens, at first, observers who live in quite a different atmosfere. For those, who live in dungeons without air-holes, a streak of light entering through a chink is enough to dazzle and injure the eye. For those who have long enjoyed silence the least noise is insupportable. For one who has never navigated, the least squall is a hurricane. But one who passes his life in open day, in the midst of thousand and one noises of labour, or on the bosom of the waves, is neither dazzled, stunned, nor frightened by such trifles. When one new to a factory enters an immense manufacturing establishment, he wonders how life is lived there, how order maintained where all is motion, and whirl, and deafening clatter: how the mind recovers itself among wheels turning, pistons-hissing, saws grinding, among the sharp whistle of steam, foul odours of grease, and black eddies of smoke! And yet everything gets on, comes to a head, and succeeds, and from the depth of this apparent confusion, this odious noise, this swarm of men, there come forth masterpieces of mechanism, and of industry. Such is everywhere and always the condition of life, of life earnest and virile, the only life worth living. What contitutes the strength of individuals, constitutes also the strength of nations, habit of danger, perpetuity of effort, liberty of movement. Whoever dreams of entering on life's arena with a shade for the eyes, cotton for the ears, and a crutch for guide? You may pity a man so accoutred, and respect the infirmity inseparable from old age, but to recognise in it the conditions of life, what more absurd! When

ENGLISHMEN SPEAK ILL.

of themselves, their country, their laws and their Government, they play the *grand seigneurs* out of temper, who quite sure of their greatness and their superiority in everything, give themselves airs and make light of all their belongings. Let an imprudent Indian reader take an English editor's abuse of a British administrator too much at his word, and follow suit, or repeat what the other has said, and he will soon be made cruelly to feel his error. Besides, it is the characteristic of free nations, secure of their destiny, to affect a sort of exaggerated reprobation for the inconveniences, and infirmities of their situation and to depict themselves on the brink of a precipice; just like those young people, who full of life and of future give way to despair at the first mischance, and declare themselves disgusted with life for ever, even when they are about to marry the person they love, or to make their debut with eclat in an honourable career. Both may be sincere in their illusion and believe what they say; but what they say is nonsense.

THE CONSTITUTION

which protects the Englishman is no frail tent, for the first desert wind that blows to carry off its partitions and work loose its pegs. It is no glass-house he lives in, and he knows it too well, for he pelts it with impunity. This recreation he gives himself up to without danger. For more than two centuries journalists, and pamphleteers, and very often even orators, and great writers have washed England's dirty-clothes in broad day-light, and made the clinique of her infirmities. One cannot help smiling at the arguments of those who periodically announce the near and inevitable ruin of this last asylum of modern liberty. In 1830, fifteen years after the battle of Waterloo a horde of brigands went and broke the windows of the Duke of Wellington, who had shutters made that were proof against popular artillery. Some years later there mustered under O'Connell in the open, a hundred thousand Irish, all on the boil, and disposed to rush out at a signal from him into all the perils of Civil War; while, before as after, eloquent voices had denounced national institutions lustily as lures, the Parliament a Wicked House, the aristocracy a caste of oppressors and exploiters, the English a lot of dupes and slaves, crushed by taxes and outrages from an insatiable oligarchy. All this has been, is being, and will be, said, and all the changes rung on it; but it has passed, passes, and will pass away like a hailstorm.

INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held last evening at the office of the company, Hummun Street, Fort, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Shamaldas.

The directors' report which was as follows was read and adopted:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the affairs of the company together with the audited accounts for the period ended June 30th, 1913.

It will be observed from the subjoined accounts that the net earnings of the company during the period under report amount to Rs. 24,191-1-7 including Rs. 2,531-13-5 brought forward from the previous year. This sum the directors proposed to appropriate as under:—To payment of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the amount paid up on the preference shares, Rs. 1,660; to payment of a dividend at Rs. 7 per share on the old ordinary share on which Rs. 100 per share paid up, Rs. 7,002; to payment of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the amount paid up on the new ordinary shares Rs. 883; to creating a machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 7,500; to preliminary expenses, Rs. 5,440 8 8; balance to be carried forward, Rs. 1, 705 8 11: total Rs. 24,191 1 7.

The capital of the company was raised in December last to Rs. ten lacs divided into 2,000 7 per cent cumulative preference shars of Rs. 250 each and 5,000 ordinary including the original shares of 100 each. Of this amount Rs. four lacs in 800 preference and 2,000 ordinary shares including the old issue was offered to the public for subscription at par and was fully applied for. The company's business show signs of healthy progress, and the directors anticipate that before long the balance of the share will have to be issued for further extensions.

Considering that the cottonseed oil industry is still in its infancy in this country, the directors trust that the work done by the company will be regarded as satisfactory by the shareholders. The directors, however, fully believed that there was still much scope for improvement and they beg to assure the shareholders that no pains will be spared to bring the company's factories on a level with the best managed American concerns. The company's refinery was proved a great success which was due to untiring exertions of the agents and the works manager, and the directors pride in saying that the products turned out by this company have proved superior to any put before the Indian markets.

The public being generally unacquainted with, and to some extent prejudiced against the uses of cottonseed products, it was found necessary to institute an extensive educative campaign to popularise the oil and the other products. Samples were distributed broadcast and the products advertised freely. The directors are of opinion that this was very important spade work and that the money spent thereon should be treated as essential preliminary expenditure to be written off gradually from the profits of the company.

The buildings extensions are now almost complete and the directors are now considering the matter of ordering extra machinery so as to obtain the highest possible production at a minimum of cost.

The directors regret to record the sad death of their colleague, Mr. Motichand Devechand.

Mr. Vrijbhukandas Jamnadas resigned his seat as director of the company.

Under clause 102 of the Articles of Association the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. C. E. Randle retired from the Board. They are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders are requested to appoint auditors for the ensuing year.

A FERTILE FIELD.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—

Gentlemen, the report and accounts, now before you, call for very little comment. The facts and figures speak for themselves and I am sure you will find them satisfactroy having regard to the age, not only of the company but of the industry. The task of establishing new industries in our country is always beset with difficulties, even under the most favourable circumstances. Although it was pointed out long ago by Mr. Noel-Paton and others that the Indian cottonseed would provide a fertile field for investment, the industry could not even make so much as a start, simply because the necessary capital was not forthcoming. It is but natural that the capitalist requires immediate returns on his investments and does not as a rule care to put his money in a new concern until it begins to pay dividends. A certain amount of care and caution is always commendable but these show on the other side a certain amount of enterprising spirit by the investers and it is a hopeful sign that this enterprising spirit is now shown to a large extent than was the case a few years earlier.

As often happens in the case of a new industry, there have been failures in the cotton seed oil business, too. These were chiefly due to the dearth of capital, but they were not without their lessons. Their mistakes and pitfalls were carefully avoided by the management of this company and their shortcomings were carefully studied in order to develop our business.

PRODUCTS OF THE COMPANY.

A word or two about the products of the company will not be out of place here. We are one of the few concerns which have placed on the Indian market really edible cottonseed oil. It seems from the support of our customers and chemists that our product is pronounced to be very good. It is an open secret that cottonseed oil is refined by treatment with caustic soda. A mere school boy at the same time will tell you that a vegetable oil in combination with caustic alkali gives soap. The utmost care and skill are, therefore, required in the manipulation of the oil in the process of refining, and with the equipment with which we have fitted up our refinery we have been able to do this with a minimum of loss and trouble. I may almost say that our refinery is our biggest achievement. The reputation of our oil is chiefly due to the high standard of purity which we have intained ever since the establishment of our factory. We always exercise all the necessary precautions before the oil is sent out to consumers, who have not been slow to distinguish the marked difference between our oil and the inferior oil which is coming into the bazaars from other sources and.

In the beginning of our career, we had to fight against certain prejudices and rumours circulated about refined cottonseed oil. There were *granchis* who said that the constant use of the oil as an article of diet produced imbecility. Then, again, there were others who warned people in a grandmotherly way against the oil, alleging that it gave rise to consumption, paralysis and what not. We had, therefore, to publish educative literature on a large scale to dispel the deep-rooted bias from the minds of the people in reference to the oil, and also to distribute samples rather freely. The results have been entirely in favour of the company, and we have now a large number of satisfied customers—amongst them some eminent authorities.

Similar prejudices prevail in reference to the cake and hulls, but these are now gradually dying away. The hulls are introduced as fodder in most of His Majesty's military farms, and also in private stables. The people have yet been slow to appreciate the feeding value of the cake and consequently we have to export a greater part of our production to the Continent of Europe. However, I believe that it is only a question of time when the cake also will be in demand as a cattle food by our agriculturists.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

You will remember, gentlemen, that in December last the capital of the company was increased from two to ten lacs, where of applications were invited for four lacs, all of which was subscribed in a short time. This has placed the company on a very sound financial footing, and has enabled the management to increase the business of the company in a profitable manner. It is an established fact that the oil industry never pays on a small scale, most of the expenditure being of the nature of fixed charges. The company is now in a position to increase its output by the addition of a few extra machines, which will soon be ordered and be working by the beginning of the next year.

With an annual crop of cottonseed averaging on 16 lacs of tons, there is plenty of raw material in India to work upon. There is also a growing demand for oil such as is turned out by our company, and also for the hulls, with an unlimited demand for the cake from England and the Continent. With these facts before us, our experience and the lead which we now enjoy as the first successful cottonseed oil factory in India, I believe that the time will soon come for the company to establish sister factories at places other than Navsari. This will be a logical matter for us to follow in future to reap the fullest possible advantage of the work we have so far done.

After re-electing the chairman and Mr. C. E. Randle as directors, and Messrs K. S. Aiyer and Co as auditors for the ensuing year, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

VALUE OF AN HONEST FACE.

"I shall grant his application. He has an honest face, and, moreover, he comes from Somerset," said the Willesden magistrate when the police opposed a prisoner's request for time to pay a fine.

WEALTHY CITY GUILD.

The Guild of Grocers ranks as one of the wealthiest of the ancient London Companies. Its income is about £40,000, and of this only £500 is "trust" in the legal acceptance of the word.

LIMBURGER CHEESE AS A BOMB.

A deadly bomb addressed to Mr. Andrew Carnegie at the office of the Carnegie Corporat on at Fifth-avenue, New York, and delivered by a postman late on Monday night, was found to contain a Limburger cheese. The police have not been able to obtain a single clue as to the sender's identity or his whereabouts. The bomb was sent to the Bureau of Combustibles.

WORDSWORTH RELIC.

A small lock of hair cut off from the head of the poet Wordsworth, enclosed in a diamond Maltese cross, has been left as an heirloom by the late Mrs. Mary Littledale Helsham-Jones, of Redlands, Surrey, and Bury St. Edmunds. She had cut the lock of hair herself, and it passes to the wife of her nephew, Captain Charles Staniforth Greenwood.

A PIANO-PLAYING FEAT.

Private Doughty, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, attached to Osborne Naval College, a native of Woolwich, completed a remarkable piano playing performance at the East Cowes Town Hall, having played without a stop for twenty-five hours. Doughty finished remarkbly fresh, his only food having been a few hard-boiled eggs, grapes, and a little milk, relieved by an occasional puff at a cigarette.

POLICE AND CINEMA FILMS.

A case of interest to the public and to cinematograph proprietors was heard at Darlington, when William Henry Lancaster, manager of the Alhambra, Darlington, was summoned for exhibiting a film entitled "Sapho," which was objected to as being improper. The action was taken by the police, who declared it to be from beginning to end suggestive of impropriety. Mr. George W. Burlett, ex-chairman of the Durham County Council, said the film was utterly unsuitable for exhibition. Finally the magistrates had a private view of the film before the court, and they decided it was not an objectionable film, and dismissed the case.

LIFE GIVEN FOR CHILDREN.

In saving the lives of three children, one a tiny baby, endangered by a runaway horse, Albert Wainman, twenty, a carter, of Carelton, near Blackpool, has lost his life. Wainman was driving a cart loaded with cinders from the Blackpool destructor when the horse became frightened and bolted. Seeing in front of him two children pushing a trolley-cart in which was a baby, Wainman dashed to the horse, succeeded in pulling it on to the pavement, and thus narrowly avoided the children. The horse dashed between a lamp-post and an iron fence, and Wainman falling, he was run over by the heavily laden cart and killed instantly.

A CURIOUS FISH.

A fish, with a head shaped like that of a horse and a long, flat, and narrow body, of vivid colours, attracted crowds of wondering merchants and workers on the Grimsby fish market. It was some six feet in length. The most surprising feature of the extraordinary creature was its saucer-like eyes, which, as attested by the fishermen on the trawler Achilles, which brought it to port, shone like electric lamps. Its ferocious aspect and its glittering colours created some sensation among those on board the trawler when it first came into sight. It was caught in deep water off the Farves.

STOLEN ANTIQUITIES.

A telegram from Pistoja reports that an antiquary of Florence and a priest who were recently arrested on a charge of stealing two terra-cottas by Della Robbia from the church of Morliana have now confessed, implicating a certain Marchese Franzoni, who has also been arrested. The terra-cottas in question, says the Rome correspondent of "The Times," had been substituted. Both the originals have fortunately been recovered. The case is rather a disquieting one, since there exists a strong suspicion that this substitution of copies for the originals may take place more frequently than is known.

£10 MILLINER'S DAMAGES.

A barrister made a novel and successful appeal in the Paris Law Courts when pleading the case of Mlle. Thomas, a milliner, who claimed £2,400 damages from her landlord because she was nearly asphyxiated in her room in the Boulevard de Clichy by an escape of poisonous gas from a faulty chimney. Of the two portraits held up by the advocate, one represented a young girl, fresh looking, charming, and full of merriment. That was before the semi-suffocation. In the other, which showed Mlle. Thomas after the accident, she had aged very considerably, looked sad and ill, and was worn away to a shadow. Counsel stated that his client, as a result of her unfortunate experience, has ever since suffered from dizziness, insomnia, and loss of appetite. The young milliner was awarded £120 damages.

LOSSES AT LLOYD'S.

The losses of Lloyd's and the marine insurance companies for the six months ended June 30 amounted to £3,619,500, as compared with £4,828,000 in the corresponding period of last year. The difference is over a million in favour of the underwriters, who, however, have to pay more for repairs to damaged vessels, in consequence of the higher cost of materials and increased shipyard wages. Since the beginning of January there have been 3,032 casualties to ships of 500 tons gross and upwards, collisions being responsible for 985, strandings for 790, and weather damage for 608. No fewer than 128 vessels—34 British and foreign—aggregating 269,621 tons, were totally lost.

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JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION VIEWS.

The Secretary of the European Defence Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, on the subject of the proposed separation of the Judicial and Executive functions. He says:—

Great publicity has during the past few months been given to this subject and following the debate which took place in the Imperial Council on the 7th March, 1913, the activity of the leaders of Indian thought has resulted in public meetings being held in Calcutta, Lahore, Hugli, Bogra, and Chandpur, at which resolutions have been passed calling upon the Government of India to redeem the pledge alleged to have been given by the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson in a speech delivered in the Imperial Council on the 27th March, 1908. The same subject has been dealt with and resolutions in regard thereto were adopted at a meeting of the Provincial Conference held at Trichinopoly in May last, while a representation thereon has recently been addressed to the Government of India by the Moslem League.

The views and opinions to which expression has been given by the gifted orators to whom it has fallen to state the case from the Indian standpoint have been carefully followed by my Council as have also the many articles which have appeared on the subject in the Indian Press.

My Council have approached this matter in no haste, but with due deliberation, and they have looked in vain for any arguments or any statement of facts which might tend to lift the issue involved out of the settled and stereotyped groove in which, as the result of years of controversy, it has been imbedded. It is reasonable therefore to conclude that no arguments calculated to alter the general aspect of the question have arisen or are calculated to arise.

Such being the case my Council are of opinion that the views expressed by this Association in a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the 5th November, 1908, may at this juncture very properly be reproduced. My Council find themselves in the same position as the champions of the opposite view in having no fresh argument to bring forward, and they therefore elect to take their stand as to the general merits of the case on the closely reasoned opinions contained in the letter in question which is reprinted as an appendix hereto. They would however take this opportunity of referring to the assumption which is generally understood to be held by the advocates of separation, that a complete divorce of Judicial and Executive functions has taken place in England. Sections 9 of the Local Government Act 1888 (51 and 52 Vic. Cap. 41) makes it clear that this assumption is erroneous, and that the important function of the control of the Police is vested jointly in the Judiciary and Executive with special reference to the powers, duties, and liabilities, in this respect, of the Magistracy as conservators of the peace.

That the present agitation is the result of the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, already referred to, has been made only too clear and my Council have therefore studied this speech in search of the definite commitment which has of late been so insistently claimed against the Government of India. The speech is one in which caution predominates and in which a possible tentative experiment is at most foreshadowed.

The concluding pragraph of the speech introducing the outlines of the suggested scheme contains the following which appears to my Council to sum up the whole situation as it presented itself at that time.

"It is a very easy matter to propose as an abstract principle that magisterial and police functions should be separated, but in the descent to actual details the subject bristles with difficulties. A solution has been attempted, and it is being sent to the two local Governments for criticism. It is desirable that it should be submitted to the criticism of the public at the same time. I may therefore now disclose the details. But in doing so I desire to state clearly that the tentative solution is not a final expression of the decision of the Government of India, and that it is merely a suggestion thrown out for criticism with the idea of affording assistance in the determination of a most difficult problem."

The position as it presents itself to-day appears to be perfectly clear from the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock in the recent debate in the Imperial Council in the course of which, after dealing with the purely financial aspect of the question, the seriousness of which cannot be too strongly insisted upon, he stated:—

"When Sir Harvey Adamson made his speech which the Hon'ble Member has quoted, he also foreshadowed consultation with the Local Governments. In consequence of that consultation various difficulties of a practical nature were elicited, and correspondence upon them took place between the Local Governments and the Government of India and the Secretary of State. That discussion is still going on. It has not yet been finished."

It is thus evident that the tentative and as it would appear, somewhat premature disclosure of the desire of the Government of India to meet experimentally, if possible, the expressed wishes of what has always been acknowledged to be a fractional minority of the people of India, has led to the reiteration of demands which the close scrutiny of 4 1-2 years has not been able to bring within the sphere of practical politics.

My Council venture with the utmost respect to urge the desirability of the question being brought to a final conclusion by a definite declaration on the part of the Government of India that the separation of the two functions impracticable and impossible both on financial and on administrative grounds. The financial objections are self-evident. The administrative objections have been exposed times without number over a course of many years and as the late Sir John Strachey aptly wrote:—

"The first necessity of good administration in such a country as India is that it should be strong, and it cannot be strong without the concentration of authority. In the everyday internal administration there is no office so important as that of the District Officer. He is one of the mainstays of our dominion, and few steps could be taken in India which would be more mischievous and dangerous than to weaken those powers which enable him to maintain his position as the local representative of the Government.

The object of my Council in making this representation is that they may put before the Government of India and the public the reasoned and carefully considered opinion on this subject of the elected representatives of the European non-official community throughout the whole of India and that the case as presented from the Indian standpoint may not be considered for a moment to meet with any sympathy or approval in their ranks.

I am directed to request that the Government of India will forward a copy of this letter to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—I have, &c.,

ALEC. MARSH,
Secretary.

The letter above referred to, is published in an appendix as follows :—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6051A., dated 4th September, requesting an expression of opinion from this Association on a Scheme for separating the Executive from the Judicial, in the public service, as expounded in paragraph 4 of the Government of India letter No. 411, dated 27th March last ; and in reply to submit the following representation.

The Council of this Association have always believed that, at a certain stage in the official career of members of the Civil Service, there should be a final separation between Judicial and Executive Officers; and they have expressed this opinion to the Government on those occasions on which high judicial officers have been transferred to executive appointments, and *vice versa*.

Consistently with this view, it is rather a question of the stage at which such final separation should take place, than one of a radical separation that has to be considered ; and this view is not opposed to the opinion expressed in the Government of India letter referred to above.

The period suggested in the above letter appears to the Council to be too early in official careers; and they respectfully submit their own belief that the separation should, in no case, take place before a member of the Imperial Service is confirmed in the office of District and Sessions Judge; and in the case of any members of the Provincial Service who may be eligible for the higher Appellate Judicial offices, before confirmation in any such office.

The belief is based on the following grounds :—

This country differs from all European countries, including Great Britain, in being held by a foreign power for the welfare of its heterogeneous, alien and mainly ignorant masses, under administrative conditions which have been taken over from former Governments, and in which the business of doing justice to the great body of the people, i.e., protecting them, and seeing to their welfare in more or less unfavourable conditions, is not purely a juridical function, but is a function in which executive and judicial functions are intimately and extensively combined. This combination may be traced back historically to a period long anterior to British Rule, which has only grafted wise improvements on it, without altering its essential character. A District Officer travelling through villages and rural areas in his district (as a judge posted to its headquarters could never do) both administers justice in its best sense, by trying cases and otherwise redressing wrongs on the spot ; and also acquires a more complete knowledge of the people than he could otherwise obtain. It must not be forgotten that India is a conservative country ; that the combined system has stood the test of time ; and that the objections to it are, it is respectfully submitted, mainly theoretical.

The centre of gravity of the British Indian Administration has always stood in its Executive Governments, of which the District Officer is the visible sign in each district. On this point, it seems only necessary to quote the following noteworthy statement from the minutes of the late Sir James Fitz James Stephen, who was at once a great jurist, and a statesman of authority, and from whom as an eminent member of the British Bar, who rose to high judicial office at Home, a contrary opinion might have been expected :—

"I now proceed to state the effect which a consideration of the whole of the evidence of which I have tried to review the salient points, leaves upon my mind. It seems to me that the first principle which must be borne in mind is that the "maintenance of the position of the District Officers is absolutely essential to the maintenance of British Rule in India," and that any diminution in their influnce and authority over the natives would be dearly bought even by an improvement in the administration of justice Within their own limits, and as regards the population of their own district, the District Officers are the Government, and they ought, we think, to continue to be so. This consideration narrows considerably the range of possible proposals as to the judicial organization. We must have all over the country real and effective Governors, and no application of the principle of the division of labour ought, in my opinion, to be even taken into consideration which would not leave in the hands of District Officers such an amount of power as will lead the people at large to regard them as, in a general sense, their rulers and Governors."

It appears to the Council that before so forcible an opinion from so high an authority can be wisely or safely disregarded, the Government would need to have the strongest evidence of at least two facts, viz., (1) that the great body of the Indian peoples were dissatisfied with existing arrangements, and demanded a change; and (2) that such a change would not affect the status and efficiency of the District Officer, nor prevent his rendering such material service, both to the country and to the Government, as he has done in the past. The Council are not aware that any such evidence is in the possession of the Government. It certainly has not been published.

On the contrary, the justification offered for the proposed scheme in paragraph 4 of the Government of India letter reads thus:—

"It may be said that such evils are not of frequent occurrence, and that in no country in the world is so perfect an opportunity given for redressing them by way of appeal and revision. But the mere fact that they do occur occasionally is calculated to give rise among an advanced people, of whom the educated are expert in law, and of whom a large proportion are just as ready to assert their rights against Government as against private individuals, to a general distrust in the impartiality of the magistracy, coupled with the feeling that the union of magisterial and judicial functions in the same officer is only appropriate to a comparatively primitive stage of development, and ought no longer to be maintained where a high standard of general education has been reached by a large proportion of the population."

It will be seen from this statement that the evils which the proposed scheme is proposed to be likely to counteract "are not of frequent occurrence;" but it is suggested that these comparatively infrequent evils are "calculated to give rise among an advanced people, of whom the educated are expert in law, and of whom a large proportion are just as ready to assert their rights against Government as against private individuals, to a general distrust in the impartiality of the magistracy, coupled with the feeling that the union of magisterial and judicial functions in the same officer is only appropriate to a comparatively primitive stage of development, and ought no longer to be maintained where a high standard of general education has been reached by a large proportion of the population."

With some of the views above quoted the Council are in entire agreement ; to others they cannot but take exception. They deem it inaccurate to speak of the great body of the peoples of India as being in any other than "a comparatively primitive stage of development ;" and equally so to regard them as "an advanced people, . . , a large portion of whom are, etc.". The Council believe, that, though the masses have benefited greatly under British Rule, especially in sanitary matters, and the general protection afforded to their persons and property, the number among them who are educated in any sense is, as shown by the Census Reports, far from being large, while the fraction that can claim to be expert in law is but a small minority. This Association is not in a position to contradict the growing belief that some portion of the fraction of the population of India who happen to be either educated or who are versed in law have done more than any other class of their countrymen to rouse in the more ignorant classes a somewhat perverted sense of their rights against the Government. This Association is unable to accept the view that the opinion of a small section of legal experts, or otherwise educated persons, ought to prevail in effecting such a grave change as that contemplated, a change which is calculated to undermine and weaken the status of the District Officer and thereby to prove detrimental to British Rule, and to the welfare of the great body of the people.

The costliness of an experiment which has been estimated at not less than Rs. 15,00,000 per annum for the Province of Bengal alone, and which is therefore likely to prejudice the development of other useful and far more necessary measures, assumes a prohibitive aspect, especially when it is borne in mind that if, as the Council believes, their contention is supported by facts, that experiment is both unnecessary and likely to prove injurious. Moreover, the present critical period of fostered unrest does not seem, by any means, the best for the introduction of a hazardous and costly experiment.

The Council fully realize that "any general distrust in the impartiality of the magistracy" would prove a public calamity; but they are not prepared to admit the existence of such distrust as the direct result of the combined system; and they believe it to be traceable more directly to causes already indicated, or to incompetence of individual officers, from which no system can be absolutely immune. While the Council sincerely regret the occasional occurrance of grave miscarriage of justice under British officials, some of which they have themselves brought to the notice of the Government, they deem it only fair to express on this occasion their agreement with the statement of the Government that "such evils are not of frequent occurrence." De minimis non curat lex: and it seems an open question whether in order to meet an admittedly limited evil a serious risk of undefined proportions should be run at the dictation of a small class of persons, whose position and influence however much they may be magnified at Home, are very differently estimated in better informed circles in India.

The Council understand from various publications that a considerable portion of the experience and knowledge of the people which make public servants such valuable agencies for interpreting the Government to the people, and the people to the Government, is acquired both by Judges and Magistrates in that period of their official career when they exercise combined judicial and executive functions, and travel about amongst classes of the population removed from headquarters stations, to which stations judicial officers would obviously be mainly confined. The Government are better judges of the correctness of this understanding than any non-official body ; but, if it be corret, the proposed scheme provides for no alternative method of gaining the experience thus lost.

If, as the Council believe, the understanding referred to is not wanting in accuracy, any arrangement tending virtually to disqualify public officials in practical usefulness in the hope of obtaining a probably unattainable theoretical efficiency, would stand self-condemned. An experimental trial in some suitable limited sphere, if one could be found, might be abstractly considered excusable ; but, the Council respectfully venture to express the doubt whether any sphere can be regarded as suitable for an experiment which, on careful examination, seems more hazardous than hopeful while its draw backs are tangible, its gains are merely speculative. The Council do not think it necessary to dwell on the various details mentioned in the clauses attached to paragraph 4 of the Government of India letter. They can only deal with general principles and the details of any scheme adopted may best, they believe be carried out by experienced officers of the Government.—I have &c,

W. C. MADGE,
Secretary.

In connection with the rebuilding of the old General Post Office, the Postmaster-General has asked for £126,000 for the necessary land to enable the Corporation of London to widen St. Martin's-le-Grand to 80ft., Gresham-street to 50ft., and to set back Sweeting's corner at the top of Cheapside.

The police at Zurich have arrested in an hotel there two German waiters who recently arrived from England. A quantity of valuable jewellery was found in their possession, which they are charged, says Reuter with having obtained by theft in England.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Well has one of the most distinguished physicians of the day written, "The conditions of modern life are so exigent that they exhaust the nervous energy."

This nervous exhaustion is felt in a great variety of disagreeable symptoms, in which both brain and body are involved. This is readily understood when it is remembered that every part of the body is controlled by the nervous system, and anything which affects it must, therefore, affect the rest of the body.

This nervous exhaustion is largely due to the body's supply of phosphorus being used up too rapidly. It is obvious, therefore, that to cure this condition the phosphorus must be restored. This can only be done by giving it in such a form that it can be readily assimilated. For this purpose, that distinguished medical author, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writes: "Sanatogen is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it."

Sanatogen's value in nerve exhaustion, or neurasthenia, as doctors call it, is emphasised by that distinguished practitioner, Dr. Blitz, in one of the most famous German medical journals. He says: "I have treated more than five hundred neurasthenia patients with Sanatogen in the course of the last eight years. Its effect was so striking that I have never had to resort to any other nutritive preparation. Sanatogen may be regarded as a specific in neurasthenia."

Sanatogen, which may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, should, therefore, be taken by everyone when he feels the first symptom of nervous exhaustion.

THE BOMBAY SEASON.

GOOD RAIN IN GUJARAT.

The general summary of season reports in the Bombay Presidency for last week, states:—

During the week there was good rain in parts of Gujarat, the Konkan, Gujarat Native States, Savantvadi and Kolhapur and slight elsewhere. More rain is required in parts of Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Sowing was in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Ratnagiri, West Khandesh, Gujarat Native States and Savantvadi. Transplantation continues in some places. Standing crops were slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Nawabshah, by locusts and rats in parts of Karachi, by insects in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, by insects and winds in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, by heavy rain in parts of the Panch Mahals and by heavy rain and insects in parts of Ahmednagar. The crops were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Elsewhere they were in good condition. The fodder-supply was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar Poona and Cutch. Drinking water supply was adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Larkana and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains though high are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind, and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 12 to 39
Gujarat	... 14 to 32
Konkan	... 25 to 36
Deccan	... 15 to 48
Karnatak ...	... 34 to 44

The conditions in the Ahmednagar District are generally improving. Six kitchens and ten poor-houses continue to give relief The people on relief are generally in good condition. The demand for takavi for purchase of bullocks continues. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 9th August, were 16,287 in Ahmednagar and 431 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

The following are reports from various districts :—

Karachi.—Rain during week 5 cents at Karachi, in the district, maximum 4 cents at Shahbandar, minimum 3 cents at Kotri; for season 12 inches 12 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 28 inches 8 cents at Jati, minimum 8 inches 51 cents at Manjhand. Transplantation of rice continues in some talukas. Inundation satisfactory. Sesamum crops slightly damaged by locusts in Kohistan mahal and rice by rats in Sujaval taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Price of rice 7, of bajri 12 and of jowari 13 seers per rupee. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of grass 28 and or kadbi 40 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karachi 30 per cent. less than normal.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Eight cents of rain during week at Jacobabad for season 1 inch 46 cents at Jacobabad, in the district maximum 3 inches 41 cents at Shahdadpur, minimum 35 cents at Kashmor. Standing crops in good condition except for slight damage by insects in Jacobabad taluka and by violent winds in Shahdadpur taluka. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 13 and of bajri 14 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Jacobabad 35 and of bajri 30 pen cent less than normal.

Nawabshah.—No rain during week ; for season 11 inches 60 cents at Nawabshah, in the district maximum 12 inches 99 cents at Sakrand, minimum 1 inch 47 cents at Kandiaro. Kharif cultivation completed in Nasrat and Naushahro talukas and in progress elsewhere. Locusts still lingering in Nasrat, More and Sinjhoro talukas, appeared in Shahdadpur and Kandiaro taluka and did slight damage to crops except in Kandiaro taluka. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricutural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 14, of bajri 13, of wheat 10 and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadoi Rs. 12 per 100 bundles of 10 seers each. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nawabshah 12 and of bajri 13 per cent less than normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 3 inches 10 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 4 inches 4 cents at Halol, minimum 3 inches 8 cents at Dohad; for season 44 inches 21 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 42 inches 1 cent at Jhalod, minimum 35 inches 58 cents at Dohad. Rainfall general and more than sufficient. Sowing operations resumed. Sowing of bajri and sesamum in progress. Weeding continues. Transplantation of rice nearly over. Standing crops in good condition, but maize sown in block soil was damaged by recent heavy rain. Area under cultivation nearly normal except in Godhra taluka where it is only half the normal. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Water supply adequate. Price of bajri 12 and of maize 13 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Godhra 23 and of maize 32 per cent. less than normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 31 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 33 cents at Akola, minimum 10 cents at Karjat; for season 16 inches 71 cents at Nagar in the district maximum 19 inches 13 cents at Akola minimum 6 inches 60 cents at Nevasa. Rainfall general, but slight. More needed in parts of Nevasa, Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Shevgaon and Rahuri talukas. Transplantation of rice in progress in Akola taluka. Standing crops in good condition except in parts of Akola taluka where the bajri crop is suffering on account of excessive rain and in parts of Jamkhed taluka where it was slightly damaged by insects. Weeding continues. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Condition of cattle improving. Agricultural stock deficient. Green grass available. Water-supply sufficient. Price of jowari 11 seers and of bajri 10 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi Rs. 3 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmednagar 48 per cent. less than normal.

Conditions generally improving. Six kitchens and ten poor-houses continue to give relief. Takavi being distributed for purchase of bullocks. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains high but stationary. Public health generally good. Gratuitous relief being given to 16,287 persons.

Poona.—Rain during week 1 inch 3 cents at Haveli, in the district maximum 5 inches 92 cents at Mulshi, minimum 10 cents at Bhimthadi; for season 19 inches 39 cents at Haveli, in the district maximum 55 inches 79 cents at Mulshi, minimum 6 inches 44 cents at Bhimthadi. Rainfall sufficient except in parts of Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas where more rain urgently needed. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets continues in parts of Maval taluka. Weeding in progress. Standing crops generally in good condition except in parts of Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture; crops have suffered through excessive rain in some parts of the western division. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient in Indapur taluka and Dhond petha. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 13 chataks and of bajari 10 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Poona 35 and of bajari 30 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of labour generally well balanced. Rates of wages 4 to 6 annas for males and 2 to 4 annas for females. Condition of cultivators and labourers fair. Dole being distributed to 18 village servants and 64 decrepit persons.

Sholapur.—Rain during week maximum 16 cents at Karmala, minimum 4 cents at Madha ; for season 9 inches 69 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 9 inches 35 cents at Barsi, minimum 3 inches 57 cents at Malsiras. More rain needed everywhere. Crops suffering for water of rain except in Sholapur and Madha talukas. Area sown with kharif crops about normal accept in Maisiras taluka where it is less. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Malsiras taluka. Water for irrigation deficient in parts of Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 14 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi at Sholapur Rs 15 to 18. 20 per 1,000 bundles. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 33 per cent. less than normal. Dole being distributed to 218 village servants and 76 decrepit persons.

Bijapur.—Rain during week maximum 10 cents at Bagewadi minimum, 7 cents at Hungund; for season 9 inches 55 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 11 inches 67 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 2 inches 46 cents at Badami. More rain urgently needed. Standing crops suffering for want of sufficient moisture; they were damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Sindgi taluka and by caterpillars in Badami taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. 1,342 lbs. of Government grass sold during week. Green grass available. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 24 1-2, of bajri 26 1-4 and of kadbi, 75 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Bijapur 44 and of bajri 39 per cent. less than normal. Dole being distributed to 55 village servants.

Satara.—Rain during week 3 inches 90 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 11 inches 82 cents at Patan, minimum 29 cents at Khandala; for season 24 inches 88 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 63 inches 51 cents at Javli, minimum 6 inches 73 cents at Phaltan. Rainfall general and sufficient except in parts of Man and Khatao talukas. Sowing of bajri and transplantation of rice nearly completed. Standing crops in good condition. Graden crops thriving. Weeding in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Area under kharif crops normal. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Price of jowari 14 seers 2 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Satara 17 and of bajri 15 per cent. less than normal.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 13th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 14th August :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	1	1
Total mortality from all causes...		82

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 9 was 496, giving a death-rate of 26·33 per annum per thousand as against 764 the corresponding period of last year, and 628 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 49 died from fevers; 16, plague; 2, small-pox; one, measles ; 3 cholera ; 6, leprosy; 27 phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 126 affections of the respiratory organs; 48 diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 42, still-born; 69, old age and debility; 10 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 22; Lingaet, one; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 219; Hindu low caste, 60 ; Musalman, 110 ; Parsee, 25; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 30; Eurasian, 2 ; European, one, Negro African, one ; Buddhist, 2; other and unknown castes, nil. The total number of births was 375 as against 378 for the corresponding period of last year, and 368 the average over the past five years.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

DEFERRED PAYMENT.

During the recent street collections in Cardiff, on behalf of Dr. Barnardo's Homes (according to the "Western Mail"), the daughter of a prominent tradesman was stationed at the corner of Park-place. She held the collecting-box before a well-known Docksman, who said that his financial support was confined to the suffrag-tte cause, and he walked away without contributing.

Before going far, however, he returned to the collector, and said he had no ill-feeling towards Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and asked the young lady to call at his office. A time was arranged, and when the collector called the Docksman gave her a bill for £10, made payable to Dr. Barnardo when the Suffrag ttes succeed in securing their votes.

The bill bears a sixpenny stamp, and is now in possession of the young lady's father.

FINDING HIMSELF.

The telephone girl in a certain hotel answered a queer call over the house exchange the other morning about eleven o'clock. When she "plugged in" a man's voice said: "Hello! Is this the So-and-So Hotel?" "No," replied the girl, who was slightly surprised; "this is Such-and-Such Hotel." "Oh, all right!" said the man; "just woke up and didn't know where I was."—"Liverpool Post."

WESTMINISTER HALL.

Concerning Westminster Hall, Mr. W. D. Caroe writes to the "Times" describing his experience in the explosion of 1885. He was engaged in examining the condition of the fabric.

"I was within an ace of coming to grief in the explosion (he says), having vacated by barely five minutes a scaffold upon which I was working, and which was blown to pieces. The explosion not only swept clean the roof timbers, but blew the slates off a large part of the roof. As a consequence, the ugly purple Welsh slates were discarded and the present more harmonious ones substituted for them.

TRIO ON THE TELEPHONE.

I rang up my house from the City, writes a correspondent of the "Times" in order to have a private conversation with my wife. I had commenced the conversation, and had already indicated the subject on which I wished to consult her when I found that simultaneous a friend in another district had got through and thus a conversation, which was intended to be a duet became automatically, owing to the Post Office arrangements a trio.

The three of us conversed for four or five minutes without any attempt on the part of the operator concerned to cut either of us off.

THE TOWN CRIER.

Last summer writes "P. H." in the "Manchester Guardian" apropos the recent town criers' competition I had a chat with the town crier of Tenby. He told me that he and his father's father before him had been in "the profession" and had used the same bell. In the old days before the half-penny newspapers the bellman was a living "news-letter." It was he who announced the birth and death of kings, Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, and Wellington's at Waterloo. "Things is different now," said the old fellow; "to-day all I've got to cry is lost umbrellas, auction sales, and pierrot entertainments." After all, no method of advertising in a small town is comparable to a picturesque old man with powerful lungs and a big bell.

THE LITERARY CONSTABLE.

"In reference to your remark as to a postman who collided with a lamppost owing to his eyes being glued to a book review in the 'Athenæum,' I may mention," writes a correspondent from the office of that journal to the "Chronicle," "that we used to be able to know what day it was (almost what time of day) owing to the regularity of a constable who every Friday stood for half an hour at a time intently reading the new issue of the 'Athenæum' placed in the office front window."

HIS DOUBLE.

The question of "doubles" is becoming serious from the point of view of the "double" who is not on the spot. Yesterday (says the "Liverpool Daily Post"), a well-known actor, who is temporarily staying in Liverpool, took a walk through Lime-street, and ended up by going into the station to see the London train off.

At he stood idly looking round a man who was going off to the metropolis rushed up to him, eagerly wrung his hand, and said, "Here's half a sov., old chap, and I'll let you have the other half when I get back to town."

Then he made a wild bolt for the moving train, caught it, and waved his hand to the man on the platform. Since then the latter has been wondering what he should do with the half-sovereign.

BATTERING RAM.

The Second Battalion Notts and Derby Regiment (late 95th Foot) has had a ram as its pet since 1858 (says the "Manchester Guardian").

Derby, a fine, stout, upstanding animal, afterwards marched 3,000 miles with the 95th across Central India, fought thirty-five battels with other rams, and was never conquered. When another ram was pitted against he would take stock of his antagonist and then both would slowly back until they thought they had the proper striking distance. Both would then start at a tremendous gallop.

The concussion of their heads was like the report of a gun, and the enemy staggered and reeled over. Generally the first bout was sufficient, but sometimes, when the ram was a strong one, a second attack was carried out, and once there was a third.

ENGLISH THE LEAST GARRULOUS.

Is the Welshman the most garrulous man in the British Isles? The result of an impartial test by a Home paper has shown that for actual talkativeness the typical Welshman heads the list; next in order some Irishmen, then Scots, and last of all the Englishman.

Unobtrusively made in a number of well-known London restaurants, clubs and public places, the tests invariably gave the same results. By means of a test watch the following table was compiled:—

Welshman.—Very talkative, animated in manner, and speaking at an average rate of 200 words a minute.

Irishmen.—Also very talkative, but less animated in manner. Average rate of speech 160 words.

Scotsmen.—Far less talkative and deliberate in manner. Spoke at an average rate of 120 words.

Englishmen.—Almost silent, rarely the the first to speak: dogmatic and deliberate in manner, speaking 100 to 120 words a minute.

The comparative silence of the men, in striking contrast to the vivacious chatter of the women folk, was as usual noticeable. A curious detail was that dark men were always the bigger talkers.

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

FRENCH SALARIES.

A return has been published showing the stipends earned by the higher functionaries in the French Civil Service. The figures certainly do not soar beyond the dreams of avarice. At the head of the list we find the Prefet de la Seine with £2,000 a year; while £1,600 a year is considered sufficient for the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the Prefect of Police, and ten of the Ambassadors. Thirty Ministers Plenipotentiary draw £1,200 a year, which is also the income of a Prefect of the First Class, and the Presidents of the Cour des Comptes and the Cour de Cassation. A Prefect of the Second Class is paid £960 a year; and there are twenty-seven Consuls-General at £900 a year and thirty-nine at £680 a year. The salary of the Master of the Mint is only £800 a year; while a Procureur-General has to rub along on £720 a year.

FUNERAL OF "CUMMY."

The funeral took place in mail week of Miss Alison Cunningham, Robert Louis Stevenson's nurse, at Morningside Cemetery Edinburgh. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. B. Macleod, and the 23rd Psalm, the old Scottish Paraphrase "O God of Bethel," and the hymn "Just as I am," which was a favourite of "Cummy's," partly perhaps, because it had been a favourite of "R. L. S." and of his father, were sung. Among the mourners was Lord Guthrie, whose floral tribute had a card with the following inscription: "Roses, honeysuckle, fern, and Canterbury bells from Swanston Cottage, with which Alison Cunningham will always be associated. In affectionate remembrance from Lord and Lady Guthrie and Miss Guthrie, Swanston Cottage."

"R. L. S.'s" GOLF BALL.

Apropos of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson's nurse, attention may be drawn to a Swanston Cottage relic that is specially prized. When digging in front of the house about two years ago, Lord Guthrie's gardener struck his spade against a golf ball caked in earth. Examination showed that the initials "R. L. S," were cut deeply in its surface. The link with Stevenson's early days thus established, the ball found a resting-place in the little room held sacred to his memory. Among other relics treasured in this Stevenson shrine are the tiny curl clipped by "Cummy from a baby's head," and the spurred boots worn during the Last Ride in Samoa.

A FOUNTAIN OF WINE.

A fountain of wine is one of those historical extravagances which are generally associated with the name of Nero; yet as recently as Sunday, July 13, the public fountain of Wangen, in the Alsace wine-country, flowed with wine. In the Middle Ages the commune of Wangen was sentenced to make an annual payment of the monastery of Strasburg of 400 measures of wine. In 1793 the payment was abolished by the Directory. Under Louis XVIII. two merchants secured the transfer of the payment to them, by means of forged documents, for £650; but the commune commenced proceedings against, them, in which it was victorious on July 13, 1830. Since that date a communal festival has been held on that day, and from the public fountain erected to commemorate the victory wine flows for one hour in the day.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Some historical particulars bearing on the ceremony at Westminster Abbey appeared in the Order of Service which was issued for the occasion. From the Saxon ages to the time of the Coronation of King Charles II. a degree of knighthood was wont to be conferred in England with great ceremony, and from the Rite preparatory to it had latterly been denominated the Knighthood of the Bath. This knighthood was not an "Order," but simply a "degree," greatly esteemed owing to the distinction of the persons on whom it was conferred. King George I. in 1725 created a Military Order of Knighthood, to be thereafter known as the Order of the Bath. The Installation of Knights was provided for, and the ceremonies (having their allegorical significations) included that of a bath. From 1725 a faithful record of the members of the Order was preserved in the stall plates of the Chapel of King Henry VII. at Westminster Abbey, but these memorials of distinguished men were discontinued in 1812. At the conclusion of the war in 1814 the Order was enlarged, and, instead of one class of Knights, three were formed, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions, and subsequently in 1847 changes were made in the constitution of the Order "with a view to the altered state and circumstances of society." In 1913 the Sovereign intimated his intention of restoring to the Order the Ceremony of Installation which had been omitted for so many years.

A MONEY ORDER "LOOPHOLE."

Hitherto a Post Office money order has been accepted by the tradesman as "good as gold"; and the order for commodities, accompanied by a money order, has been punctually fulfilled. But some ingenious person has found a loopoole through this convenient method of paying cash an order. He can order £40 worth of good and cover the cost with a money order. But when the goods have arrived he can, within ten days, stop payment of that draft at the cost of fourpence paid to the Post Office. We have heard that the Englishman's cheque is no longer so acceptable in Continental hotels as it once was. It would be sad if the convenience of the money order should be abused by the criminal in search of forty pounds for fourpence.

THE VIRTUE OF HUMAN HAIR.

A lock of Goethe's hair has been valued at £1,000 by the St. Petersburg courts; but though this is the most recent example of the cult of the hair-relic, the practice of treasuring the hair of great men is very old. The beard of Mahomet, the favourite oath of many Moslems, is a case in point. The Prophet had the habit of stroking his beard as he talked. Those hairs which fell out were seized upon by the devout and venerated as sacred relics. Thus in 1723 one of these sainted hairs was enclosed in a box of gold and covered with a crystal lid, and over it was built a magnificient monument to preserve the relic at Caddapah, in the province of Balaghat. Nor is it only the disciples of great men who have set value on the hair of their heroes. The heroes themselves have realised the sentimental, if not the monetary, value of their hair.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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